



Independent and Special Service

MID-WEST

Weekly News That's Different

FREE PRESS

REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.

VOL. II, NO. 13

Muscatine, Iowa, Thursday, March 31, 1932

5c PER COPY



POSTAGE RAISED TO 3 CENTS

SERVICE MEN'S CLUB PROTESTS KILLING BY DRY

Unarmed Man Shot In
The Back By Federal
Dry Agent

KINGMAN, Ariz.—The Mohave county Service Men's club and many individuals expressed indignation today over the fatal shooting of Andrew L. Carnley by a federal prohibition agent. Carnley was shot in the back as he held up his hands during a dry raid on March 23. He died Tuesday.

The Service Men's club, with a membership of 175 of Mohave county's leading citizens, filed their protest against the methods of federal dry enforcement with Sheriff Ernest Graham. The club is planning a demonstration to be held when Carnley is buried later in the week.

The club also protested against the use of "fake warrants to promote liquor raids" in the county. The veterans asserted they have information "fake warrants are used in most raids" and they are "all illegal."

Carnley's dying statement was the same as the one he originally made—that neither he nor his partner, who escaped, was armed. He accused Agent Louis M. Taylor of inflicting the buckshot wound, and Taylor claimed that he shot in self-defense.

Prohibition Administrator John H. Uddall of Phoenix said he had always regarded Taylor "as a

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190,000 FARMERS FILED FOR LOANS

Applications For "Boob"
Crop Loans Still
Pouring In

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Thousands of applications for the so-called "boob" crop loans to farmers poured into the department of agriculture today as that huge paternalistic organization expanded its facilities in anticipation of handling a \$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000 loan business during the next three months.

Many Applications

Up to the close of business Tuesday night 190,000 farmers located in all sections of the country had filed applications for a share of the \$50,000,000 fund allocated by the Reconstruction Finance corporation to the department of agriculture for crop loans to farmers unable to make loans through regular business channels.

Officials estimated Wednesday night that applications will run into the millions before the 1932 crops are in the ground.

\$400 Maximum Loan

The authority for the loans is given in section 2 of the act creating the Reconstruction Finance corporation. The secretary of agriculture is authorized to make loans to farmers in the several states for crop production in 1932, where he shall find that an emergency exists as a result of which farmers are unable to obtain loans from any other source.

Up to date \$4,000,000 of the first \$50,000,000 made available by the corporation has been loaned to 61,362 farmers, an average of \$133 per loan. Loans are limited to a maximum of \$400 each by department of agriculture regulations.

Swamp Near Norfolk May Hold Fate Of Lindbergh Baby



A scene in Dismal swamp, an aptly named region of hidden lakes and streams thirty miles from Norfolk, Va., where kidnapers of the Lindbergh baby may be awaiting ransom for the child.

WARRANT CAUSES TRIPLE SUICIDE

Missionary, Wife and Son
Die Because Latter
Seduced Girl

CHICAGO, Ill.—A combination of despair and disgrace, with the seduction of a 20 year old school girl as the chief factor, was disclosed as the probable motive for the Americanized hari-kiri of Horace E. Coleman, Quaker missionary, his wife, and their son.

Friends of the family, who ended their lives by carbon monoxide poisoning in a garage at 6610 Woodlawn avenue on Monday, told of their absorption of oriental philosophy as missionaries in Japan. Prof. William M. McGovern of Northwestern university, one of these friends, explained that this philosophy honors suicide as the quickest approach to the "better life."

However, the immediate cause of the suicide was believed to be a warrant on file at the Chicago detective bureau charging Horace E. Coleman Jr., the 22 year old son, who was a student at the University of Chicago, with the seduction of Clara B. McGill of Bloomingdale, Ill.

Mr. Coleman Sr. and his wife traveled in their automobile, lecturing, while the son studied political science at the university.

C. W. Murphy Will Probation Approved

CHICAGO, Ill.—Inventory of the estate of Charles Webb Murphy, former owner of the Cubs ball club, showing assets of \$2,000,000, was approved for probate Wednesday by Assistant Judge N. J. Bonelli.

Half of the estate represents ownership of the National League ball park at Philadelphia, a half interest going to Murphy's widow, Marie Louise, 6157 Sheridan road, and the other half to four nephews, Thomas, Joseph, Charles and Frank Murphy Jr.

The widow is the chief beneficiary of stock holdings representing the second million dollars in the inventory.

Philandering Cop Seized When Body Of Wife Is Found

CHICAGO, Ill.—A philandering policeman, still staggering after a night's carousing, was seized in his home at 2706 West 43d street Wednesday while his wife lay dead on the floor, shot through the head with the policeman's service pistol.

The policeman, Bernard McKeating of the south park motorcycle force, insisted that his wife, Gertrude, who was the mother of three children though only 23 years old, had killed herself while he slept. Brighton Park police took McKeating into custody and began an investigation.

COUZENS ATTACKS RAILROAD LOANS

U. S. Is "Buying Beggar
Railroads," Charge
Of Senator

WASHINGTON, D. C.—If the Reconstruction Finance corporation keeps on making railroad loans the government will presently find itself in possession of the "least desirable and the least profitable railroads," Senator Couzens (Rep., Mich.) Wednesday told the senate.

He made the prediction as part of a bitter attack on the corporation's recent \$12,800,000 loan to the Missouri Pacific railroad, the securities for which, he complained, had then a market value of only \$12,450,000.

"I have no knowledge," said Senator Couzens, "of congress having declared a policy of government ownership of railroads, and yet the loan to the Missouri Pacific and others that have been approved or are still pending clearly indicated to me that if loans are continued in the same manner as they have been in the past and those pending are approved many of these properties will revert to the government or the government will lose its investment."

2 WOMEN CLAIM MUTILATED BODY

Identity Of Man Slain
In Double Murder
In Dispute

EVANSVILLE, Ind.—The mutilated body of a man found in a road ditch near Mount Vernon Tuesday was claimed by two persons Wednesday. One, Mrs. Albert Johnson, says it is that of her husband, while the other, Mrs. George H. Clairbourne, says it is her son Clifton. The second mutilated body found at nearly the same time near Henderson, Ky., has been identified as Alfred Butts, 32, former Henderson city employee.

Mrs. Johnson said her husband, a molder, had been missing from home since Monday night. They have four children. Mutilation of the face and body leads to the belief that revenge may have been the motive.

Police are searching for Clifton Clairbourne on the theory the dead man is Johnson and Clairbourne may know something of it. Clairbourne is said to have been paying attention to Mrs. Johnson.

The death car, found abandoned on the outskirts of Evansville, was the property of Henry Terman, whose sister, Frances, is a sweetheart of George Clairbourne.

Bank Cashier Held For \$29,000 Theft

NEW YORK — During two years, Lloyd Byrn, cashier of the Brooklyn Savings bank, admitted to police Wednesday he stole more than \$29,000 from the bank, which paid him a salary of \$10,000 a year.

Byrn, who is 48 years old and lives in Brooklyn, has been employed by the bank for 28 years.

The specific charge against him is grand larceny of \$6,737, but when detectives asked him how much he had taken altogether he said the total was about \$29,000.

TAXES TO RAISE \$293,500,000 IN REVENUE VOTED

Postal Increase To Be
In Effect Until
July 1, 1934

WASHINGTON, D. C.—An acquiescent house of representatives wrote into the new tax bill Wednesday provisions which, it is estimated, will raise 293 million, 500 thousand dollars in additional revenue.

With but an hour's debate the first class postage rate was raised from 2 to 3 cents, the increase to be in effect until July 1, 1934.

Without so much as a peep of protest, the ways and means committee's original proposal to boost the income tax rate on corporations from the present 12 per cent to 13 per cent was lifted another one-half of 1 per cent and the rate fixed at 13½ per cent.

A penalty of 1½ per cent was voted on consolidated returns of affiliated corporations, making the total rate for such returns 15 per cent. There was warm debate on that proposal but the opposition to the committee recommendation of 1½ per cent was not directed in favor of the corporations.

Then the house turned to the repeal of the net loss provision and again without opposition revoked the present right of taxpayers to carry a deficit sustained in one year over to the next year—and if the deficit is large

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ILLINOIS MINES WILL SHUT DOWN

Contract Between Union
And Operators To
Expire Tonight

CHICAGO, Ill.—The existing contract between the Illinois Coal Operators' association and the Illinois district of the United Mine Workers expires at midnight with a shutdown of all mines in the state a probability.

Doubt that a tentative wage scale could be formulated today was expressed Wednesday night by Joseph D. Zook, president of the operators' association. The consensus of the operators is that a 30 day shutdown, not to be considered as a lockout or a strike, would be ordered.

Plan Statement Today

"A statement will be issued this afternoon," Mr. Zook said, "in which we will outline our future action. Our program will be governed by whether the subcommittee makes a report to the scale committee today."

The drafting of a tentative wage scale for a new contract is now in the hands of a subcommittee of two operators and two union representatives. Even if this subcommittee should reach an agreement this morning and makes an acceptable report to the general scale committee during the day, it was stated that a new contract could not be signed within the time limit. The union officials, led by John Walker, district president, are not empowered to sign for the union.

Vote Will Take Week

Following acceptance of a tentative scale by the conference the contract must be referred to a referendum vote of the union membership. According to union officials a week would be needed for this.

Norman Baker



(HIMSELF)

"Hello Folks"

STEALING RADIOS—a few months ago I was sitting in the Ritz Hotel in Mexico City, five or six men—armed with pistols—went into a city broadcasting station—"Hands up," they commanded—all hands went up—"keep on the air" they demanded—and the leader walked up to the microphone and lambasted the government for 15 minutes—then walked out and made their escape—they were the "reds" as some call them—they stole the air to "air" their views against the government—six men walked into station CMCF at Havana, Cuba, and did the same thing—they stole the air to lambast the government for eight minutes—its getting to be a popular and cheap way to gain publicity—if it keeps up—I presume all stations of the world will have to have forts built around them.

LUCKY—just talking the other day to man about oil and gas—he was wealthy, made it all in gas and oil—and another well came in flowing 500 barrels of oil per day—how would you like to be the owner—some of these wells are drilled over ONE MILE deep, at a cost of about \$38,000—others "come in" as shallow as 1,700 feet for the best gas—the owners of gas-wells sell their gas at the well for 65c and \$1 and the large companies put in the pipe lines to take it away.

A NEW THING—they now make steel in a new way, that is, they mix the metal with asbestos and cellulose when metal is just reaching the melting point, and this enables the finished product to be felt covered—this will open a large field for new uses of steel—the world is getting wiser and wiser each day—what looks foolish today becomes a reality tomorrow—I remember when speaking of oil and John D.—we used to say—some day he will have us drinking it—he now does—and some day parts of our wearing apparel will be metal surfaced—as flexible as cloth, as durable as only steel can be—the world is changing all the time—yesterday they scoffed at curing cancer—tomorrow they scoff at their own ignorance for not being able to do long ago—when that time comes—the Baker cancer remedies will not be forgotten.

ROCKEFELLER Foundation of New York states that during 1930 they paid out \$2,233,311.89 on public health and allied work—since 1913 they say they have spent \$42,435,856.94 on such work—now they claim they still have at their disposal a grand total of \$214,993,367.42 to carry on the work in the future. It is a lot of money, and if they would have spent only \$50,000 among scientific men and laymen they would have accomplished more, and for instance, today, would have known what Cancer is—the cause of it—how to cure it—they would know how to cure a common cold, and they would have at least one specific for one disease of the human body which they say they do not have. After all their years and work, and the hundreds of millions of dollars spent, the Rockefeller Foundation has never given the public anything in the way of a cure—NONE.

FINE WORK—Federal Reserve, after a month's hesitation, has lowered the New York discount rate from 3½ to 3 per cent, which they say is joining the fight against depression—that may be all true—we will not argue it—where is the difference of that 3½ per cent that the Federal Reserve grants to the New York boys, and the 6, 7 and 8 per cent that our Banker asks when we want to borrow a dollar?—if you want to gamble upon a stock exchange and become a gambler you can get money as low as 2 and 2½ per cent—if you want to buy good Iowa and Illinois farms, it costs you 7 and 8 per cent—too deep for me—I

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TAXES TO RAISE REVENUE VOTED

Postal Increase To Be In Effect Until July 1, 1934

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enough over to the second subsequent year—as a deduction from the profits of these years. The repeal is to apply to the years 1931, 1932, and 1933.

Nor was there any protest at starting to levy the surtax at \$6,000 instead of \$10,000, nor to reducing the corporation exemption from \$2,000 to \$1,000.

As a finishing touch for the day in building up the imports on big business, a tax of 10 cents per 100 on capital stock and bond issues was voted.

The provisions adopted Wednesday and the revenue expected from them were as follows:

First class postage, increase	\$135,000,000
Surtax limit lowered to \$6,000	7,000,000
Reduction of corporation exemption	5,000,000
Repeal of net loss provision (1931-1932)	20,000,000
Penalty of 1½ per cent on consolidated returns	18,000,000
Increase of corporation rate to 13½ per cent	5,000,000
Admission tax on admissions of 46 cents and over (1 cent on each 10 cents or fraction, to end July 1, 1934)	40,000,000
Telegraph, telephone, cable and radio messages (5 cents on charges between 30 and 49 cents, 10 cents on charges 50 cents and over, press dispatches exempt)	33,000,000
Excise tax on mechanical refrigerators (5 per cent)	4,500,000
Excise tax on soft drinks (1921 rates restored)	11,000,000
Safe deposit box rentals (10 per cent)	1,000,000
Capital stock and bond issues (10 cents per \$100, to end July 1, 1934)	13,000,000
Total	\$293,500,000

Doctor's Opinion Of His Confreres Not Complimentary

During the long-drawn-out trial of the doctors in Luebeck who were responsible for the awful tragedy of 76 babies being sent into eternity (with 123 more being still very ill, some of them certain to die) with B.C.G. serum, the Calmette "protective" against tuberculosis, there were many statements made in court not calculated to raise public respect for medical men.

Judging by the lengthy reports received, there seems to have been much complicated discussion and difference of opinion about bacilli, some experts declaring that they invariably remain specific, while others just as vehemently declared that they change constantly, some strains becoming virulent again after a period of non-virulence and vice versa, without known cause.

Professor Much, a bacteriologist of many years training and practice, contradicted the positive statements of some of his colleagues, saying that bacilli do change constantly.

He is quoted as adding, "A peep behind the scenes in medical science would be astonishing." "That a lost virulence cannot be restored is no 'fact,'" he declared, "but an old assumption which has been upset by many new, attested facts; but the truth is inconvenient!"—The Quest.

FULTON

FISH MARKET
115 Iowa Ave.

Buffalo, carp, perch, catfish, halibut, salmon, trout, smelts, scallops, finnan haddock, fillets, catfish, haddock fillets.

Take Their Lives In Suicide Pact



(Acme Photo)

Mrs. Floy E. Coleman and her son, Horace E. Coleman Jr., who, with the husband and father, Horace E. Coleman, a Quaker missionary, ended their lives in Chicago on Monday night. The triple suicide was blamed on a romance carried on by the son.

PLAN PROBE OF LINDBERGH CASE

State Police Methods To Be Investigated By Grand Jury

Grand jury investigation of the methods of state police in investigating the Lindbergh kidnaping case is to begin in Hunterdon County, N. J., April 12. Meanwhile, police and private investigators continue their fruitless search for the men who abducted 20-month-old son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh from their home, near Hopewell, the night of March 1.

Charges have been made that police investigation of the case has been such that, in effect, a barrier has been erected against return of the infant. Failure of the police to co-operate with the Lindbergh family also is charged and given as an explanation of why the Lindberghs turned to private investigators. The inquiry is to be made by the regular county grand jury and Attorney General William A. Stevens, of New Jersey.

Meanwhile, it is revealed that the Lindbergh case has left the New Jersey state police virtually without funds. State police officials have declared that new appropriations from the state are necessary to carry on the routine work of the police force.

The cost of the Lindbergh investigation already has mounted far beyond the \$50,000 ransom reported demanded for return of the infant. Costly telephone calls, telegraph messages, and sending of troopers on missions of investigation make up the bulk of the expense account. State police have ordered economies wherever possible, but it is asserted that nothing will be left undone in efforts to find the child and his abductors.

FROM THE LATIN

The word "sesquicentennial" is taken from the Latin. "Sesqui" means one and one-half. Centennial is derived from "centum," meaning one hundred.

There is, at any given moment a Best Path for every man. To find his path and to walk in it is the one thing needful for him.

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(except Sat. and Sun.)

Sat. and

Sun. Nights

10c and 20c

U. S. VETERANS' AID IS COSTLY

\$16,000,000,000 Spent On Soldiers Since Civil War

Before the end of the fiscal year 1932-33, the total expenditure by the government for the care and relief of war veterans, including those of the Civil and Spanish-American wars, will exceed \$16,000,000,000, according to the forecast of the veterans administration.

Counting in an anticipated deficiency appropriation of about \$13,000,000, the cash operations of the veterans' administration for the present fiscal year will be 000 a day, up to June 30.

This huge annual total will be substantially decreased in 1932-33, however, and may be \$175,000,000 lower if reductions now being worked out by Gen. Frank T. Hines are approved by congress. He will suggest the amending of existing laws to put World War veterans who are being maintained by the government on a status similar to that of the Civil and Spanish-American war survivors.

Since the close of the World War payments to veterans of that war or their dependents approximate \$5,960,000,000, or nearly 40 per cent of all the pensions and other war benefits paid out by the government since the close of the Civil war.

The total of such payments since 1865 will be about \$14,530,000,000 June 30. Of this, \$250,000,000 represents the maintenance of soldiers' homes and \$8,321,014,000 pensions to veterans of the Civil and Spanish-American wars and the regular army and naval establishments.

To make or save money, use your brain.

BOSTONS' UPTOWN PRIDE OF MUSCATINE

SUN., MON., TUES. BARRYMORE



1,992,500,000 IN WORLD NOW

U. S. Figures Show 39.2 Persons For Every Square Mile

The population of the world is about 1,992,500,000, with 39.2 persons for every square mile of land on earth, according to the latest world figures made available by the Department of Commerce.

The data has been compiled for 103 countries on area, population, and density and population of the largest city, using official statistical publications of the individual nations.

The United States, with a land area of 2,973,776, and an estimated population of more than 124,000,000, has a density of 41.7 persons a square mile. Alaska has the smallest density of any country listed, with only 59,000 inhabitants for 586,400 square miles of land and a density of .1.

Based on a land area of only 390 square miles and a population of 853,000 in 1931, people in Hong Kong are more closely packed together than anywhere in a listed area.

Greater London is reported to have 8,203,000 inhabitants and New York City 6,930,000. Registration London, however, a smaller area, has a population of only 4,396,821.

CLUB PROTESTS KILLING BY DRY

Unarmed Man Shot In The Back By Federal Dry Agent

(Continued from page one)

pretty level headed fellow," but that he would "conduct an investigation."

Deputy Sheriff Jim Shaw, who accompanied two federal dry agents on a raid on a still on the Bill Williams river, which divides Mohave from Yuma county, said he chased Carnley's partner across the creek to the side where the agents were waiting.

One of the agents shouted for the man to put up his hands, and Carnley, who was concealed in a clump of bushes, heard the command and complied. Upon seeing Carnley, Agent Taylor fired.

Carnley's body is being held in the morgue here pending word from his widow and their 8 year old daughter, who are believed to be in Alabama. Carnley was 30 years old.

Question

"Dear if you are married a long time will you learn to cook?" "Oh, John, do you care that much?"

Spend for The HOME in 1932



BUY—Lumber and Supplies NOW because PRICES ARE LOW.

Muscatine Lumber and Coal Company

Phone 60

DRUNKENNESS IN THE HOLY LAND

Staggering Men Seen On Jerusalem Streets Since The War

Intoxicated men on the streets of Jerusalem have become a common sight. It sounds shocking. Before the war such a thing was virtually unknown. Now drunken men are seen on the streets of the Holy City and drunkenness is increasing in the Holy Land.

Under Turkish rule Jerusalem was sober. The war came with its unsettling influences. It became England's duty under a mandate to govern Palestine and the Holy City. Facilities for obtaining all kinds of drinks increased. More and more licenses are being issued in Palestine and there is more and more drunkenness. Now, a Washington Star correspondent reports, intoxicated men walk unashamed through the streets of Jerusalem, where under Turkish regime no one dreamed of doing it.

An English woman, Agnes Slack, who has been living in Palestine, recently gave interesting testimony on the changed conditions, before the United Committee of Native Races. Most of the drinking is done by Christians, but the Moslems are learning to like liquor. Their religion forbids them to drink but the young Mohammedans are less religious and there is a general slackness in their behavior which wasn't possible under Turkish rule.

In other respects, testifies this English woman, the material conditions of life have improved enormously under English rule. The streets of Jerusalem are clean and well cared for, and the country promises to become the land of milk and honey foretold in the Scriptures.

Under the Turkish law drunkenness was an offense. A penalty was imposed on a saloonkeeper who allowed his customers to become intoxicated. The law was strictly respected under the military administration of Palestine. Today it is "everything goes" pretty much.

Parents of Presidents

The parents of Washington and Adams were of English descent; those of Jefferson, Welsh; those of Madison, Monroe and J. Q. Adams, English; those of Jackson, Scotch-Irish; of Van Buren, Dutch; of Harrison and Tyler, English; of Polk, Scotch-Irish; of Taylor, Fillmore and Pierce, English; of Buchanan, Irish; of Lincoln, Johnson and Grant, English; of Hayes, Scotch; of Garfield, English, though his mother was of Huguenot descent; of Arthur, Scotch-Irish; of Cleveland and Benjamin Harrison, English; of McKinley, Scotch-Irish; of Roosevelt, Dutch; of Taft, English; of Wilson, Scotch-Irish; of Harding and Coolidge, English; of Hoover, Swiss.

FROM THE CREEK

Indian words that end in "hoochee" are from the Creek "hutchu," meaning a mark or design, as, for instance, "Chattahoochee," meaning pictured or designed rocks.

IT DOES HAPPEN

As you jog along through this old world don't forget that one time out of every million the other fellow is right and you are wrong.—Florida Times-Union.

BE SURE you get the opportunities waiting for you in the Classified Section.

Second Tornado Spreads Death In Alabama District



(Acme Photo)

Wreckage of home of Chester Scott, near Maplesville, Ala., after second tornado hit Alabama. Mrs. Scott and her baby were killed. The second twister followed by six days the one which killed more than 350 in five southern states.

WAR AREA STILL YIELDING BODIES

American Records Show 1,250 Yanks Still Among Missing

Authorities of all the armies which fought on the battlefields of France in the World War are co-operating in the attempt to identify the bodies of soldiers which the war areas slowly are yielding.

With infinite care French authorities have continued their search throughout what was once no man's land, recovering bodies and, so far as possible, making definite identifications.

There still are 220,000 French soldiers of whom no trace has been found and whose bodies are sought. Of British soldiers there are 150,000 whose bodies are missing. The American grave registration service has 1,250 names of missing still upon its rolls. In 1930 a total of 27 bodies of American soldiers were recovered and identified.

During 1930 about 10,000 French soldier dead were recovered, 45 per cent being identified. There were approximately 2,000 bodies of British soldiers found of which about 20 per cent were identified.

Frequently the war is brought back vividly by the publication of pathetically meager details by which identification may be effected. A ring with initials; a button with a peculiar marking; or the fragment of a letter on which names still can be deciphered—all these are carefully gathered together and held for reference.

IN BRIDGE GROUPS NOW

In the older days dissidents used to get together a few followers and form a new church. Now they form a new bridge school.—Arkansas Gazette.

AIR CONQUEST OLD IDEA

In the year 1709 an astute friar in Portugal was subsidized by the king to carry out a series of experiments in flying.

One Disease Will Have 19,999 Names

The National Conference on

BROTHERS KEEP OATH IN PRISON

Boys Who Swore To Be Together Always Get Life Terms

"We'll always be together, won't we, Dan?" said Millard Clippard, the younger son of a textile workers at Spartansburg, S. C., years ago.

"Sure," answered Dan. There followed boyhood's solemn crossing the heart" as evidence of the oath. Years passed, and the boys became separated in the business of making a living.

Five years ago Dan Clippard murdered a man in Spartansburg. He stood trial and was condemned to die, but his sentence was commuted to life imprisonment.

Millard often visited his older brother in prison and was advised against crime by Dan. Apparently taking his brother's advice,

WEST BRANCH HAS PLENTY OF WOES

Village In Which Hoover Spent His Boyhood Cuts Its Bills

While President Hoover struggles with ways and means of rescuing the nation from the financial and industrial situation in which it finds itself, West Branch, Iowa, the town where he lived as a boy, is struggling with depression problems of its own.

The five councilmen have already given evidence of their serious intentions. They cut their own salaries from \$1 a monthly meeting to 50 cents a meeting. They struck at the mayor, too, for Tom Butler's salary has been cut from \$50 a year to \$1 a meeting.

There is a movement in the city council to cut Town Marshal J. W. Hayslett, who is the police force of the town of 700 persons, from \$85 to \$65 a month.

The fire department is momentarily expecting a blow too. The 20 volunteer firemen now receive \$1 every time the town siren screams and they answer the alarm. Their monthly meetings bring them another \$1.

There are those in the council who favor making the fire rate 50 cents, while others propose to reduce the force to handle the yearly average of five fires that the village has.

Millard married and "settled down." But last year he was convicted of slaying his wife and was sentenced to die. Governor Blackwood reviewed the case and decided to commute the sentence to life imprisonment.

Both Dan and Millard are lifeterms at the South Carolina State Penitentiary. The boyhood pact is fulfilled.

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Check over the Tractor and see what it needs, then Save Money by using our parts. Now is the time to prepare.

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ent Oil.....	\$1.95
ent Oil.....	5.25
ent Oil.....	9.00
ent Oil.....	12.50
a Oil.....	\$2.50
ia Oil.....	6.75
ia Oil.....	12.75
ia Oil.....	20.00
gle gallons	50c
Mid-Continent, single gallons	50c
Pennsylvania, single gallons	60c
No. 3 Cup Grease, 1 lb. cans.....	15c
No. 3 Cup Grease, 5 lb. pails.....	50c
High Pressure, 5 lb. pails.....	75c
5 Gallons Tractor Oil	\$2.75
15 Gallons Tractor Oil	7.20
30 Gallons Tractor Oil	13.50

Tubes 50c each, any size—Chains 50% less than cost.

7 Gals. Gas 98¢

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20th Century Amalgam Fillings	\$1.00
White Enamel Fillings	2.00
22K Gold Crowns	5.00
Bridge Work	5.00

Norman Baker's Column

(Continued from page Two)
can't explain it in a way that is suitable for print.

TREES, GRASS and Weeds now come in for their share of confiscation by the medics as "cures" for hay fever. I just read in an American Medical Journal for March that tree hay fever comes in March, April and May; grass hay fever in May, June and July; weed hay fever from August to Frost. A firm, places a big full page advertisement in the medical publication that is okayed by the medical profession, offering this pollen extract for sale—so if you get Hay Fever in March, April or May, they feed you trees; if you get it in May, June or July, they feed you grass, and if you get it between August and the Frost, they feed you weeds—they are fast going from light into darkness.

DURING 1931 bank depositors had \$1,500,000,000 of their money tied up in banks which had to close their doors. We now have 3,000 closed banks in the United States. No doubt many of the depositors in these banks are sorry they did not put their money in the Postal Savings Bank, where it would be safe, and where they could get it when they want it. The suggestion is made, and I think it a good one, that the Postal Savings Bank should open a department for checking accounts. Such an arrangement would be appreciated by multitudes of people, and the effect of such an arrangement upon banks in general would be good, as it would tend to discourage the speculating which has placed so many banks in the hands of the examiners.

RECONSTRUCTION Finance Corporation is a plan by which the American people as a whole permit themselves to bet \$2,000,000,000 of their own money that business which have recently failed, or which are about to fail will revive or will continue to survive. Some of the money will go to railroads, some to banks, and some to insurance companies. If they cannot repay the loans, then the government may take over the properties and we may have socialism by what may be called a natural method.

TO DATE the Farm Board has lost on its wheat and cotton holdings about \$120,000,000; but that does not represent all it has lost. In a time when some way was sought to help the struggling farmer the Farm Board paid some of its officials \$50,000 to \$75,000 a year. At least one man, reputed to have received \$35,000 a year, never made a success of anything in his life until he got a job with this institution which was intended to do so much for the farmer, but has done so much for certain individuals.

WHEN BUSINESS depression got well into its stride, it was the small industries that had to go overboard. The result was that in 1931 one million persons hitherto employed in small towns or in agriculture in the district east of the Mississippi left their homes and sought employment in fifty-two cities. One-fourth of the number went to New York City alone, while 200,000 went to Chicago and 50,000 to Philadelphia.

HE MUST BE SUPERIOR
Proof that man is a superior animal is the fact that he alone survives the cruelty and greed of man.—San Francisco Chronicle.

DO ALL your spring Garments

Look Bright and New? If not

—SEND TO—

McKENZIE'S

Phone 494

U. S. KEEPS NAVY BOYS WELL FED

Concentration Of Fleet In Pacific Brings Up Problem

The fleet must eat! Concentration of the United States Navy on the west coast has focused the spotlight of national interest on the great problem of supplying food for the fighters engaged in naval operations.

The supply ship Arctic, under Commander A. S. Rees, is devoted to serving the Pacific fleet in Hawaii and is carrying a stupendous amount of food each time it pushes out through the Golden Gate on its regular trip.

Interest is centered on the supply transportation service on the heels of the transfer of the Atlantic fleet to San Diego, Cal.

Arctic Biggest Supply Ship

If the fleet should go over to Shanghai on a semi-neutral mission, food supply would become a vital problem. The Arctic is the biggest supply ship afloat. She ballasts 3,500 tons, and has four big holds, all with positive temperature control capable of carrying fresh, perishable vegetables even across the Pacific to the Orient.

The fleet now abroad in one month will consume the following commodities given in pounds: Potatoes, 616,000; turnips, 12,800; onions, 49,700; carrots, 17,500; veal, 45,600; beef, 182,000; pork loins, 46,500; bacon, 24,400; liver, 10,300; oranges, 62,600; lemons, 14,100; grapefruit, 30,700; butter, 51,900; cheese, 7,000; apples, 63,200; lettuce, 16,900; celery, 17,800; and cabbage, 35,350.

What's In A Name?

Dudley DOOLITTLE is Democratic national committeeman from Republican Kansas.

CLEVELAND HOOVER lives in MADISON county, Ky.

I. SHY was pinched at Youngstown, Ohio, for being the life of the party.

Long Island university cocktail. Students enrolled for the spring term include BOTTLE LICKER, GLASS, EISS, PICK, VANILLA, PEPPER, VINEGAR, STEIN, ALES, BASS and TOMAINE.

In February Mrs. CUPID Buckley of Modesto, Cal., obtained a divorce and on the same day married ROMEO Whifton of Richmond, Cal., at Reno.

According to a Nebraska paper: "Arthur WORM and his two daughters visited the ROBINS family on Thursday."

Add marriages: WASHER-SAILOR, at Louisville, Ky.; NOYES-RACKETT, at New Milford, Pa.

A truckload of ORANGES recently skidded in the BANANA river near COCOA, Fla.

At San Diego, Cal., K. Yamata, a Japanese, was held on charge of issuing worthless checks signed "I. NOGOTA" and "K. NOMUNI."

LOVELADY, Tex., is populated almost entirely by men.

On FLEET street, Toronto street cars and busses run slower than on any other street in town. George S. NUESLINE operates a linotype machine in the composing room of the Savannah (Ga.) Evening News.

Near Bloomingburg, Ohio, John REDD bought a farm from Harry BROWN and hired James GREEN to help work it. On one side he has Crate BLUE for a neighbor; on the other, Carl HUGHES.

Henry GUITAR lives on MUSIC street, New Orleans, and plays a bass fiddle.

Flies To Lindy With New Word



(Acme Photo)

Hopes of restoring the kidnaped baby son of Col. and Mrs. Charles A. Lindbergh were expressed by the Very Rev. H. Dobson-Peacock of Norfolk, Va., after a conference with the flyer at his Hopewell, N. J., home on Monday.

Dean Dobson-Peacock is one of the three latest "intermediaries" figuring in negotiations for the child's return. He came up from Norfolk by airplane to report the progress of the negotiations to Col. Lindbergh personally.

TEACHERS BARELY LIVE IN CHICAGO

The tragic story of how Chicago's 14,000 teachers have lived for nearly a year on two and a half months' pay was revealed when questionnaires were returned by approximately 5,000 of them.

The questionnaires showed a drop in the standard of living to the point where they no longer can buy good food or receive medical or dental attention. Amusements, new clothes, books, and periodicals of their profession have been forgotten.

And the loan sharks has his things. The teachers revealed they have been forced to borrow money to buy everyday necessities. Bank failures have heightened suffering, and insurance policies have lapsed because there is no money for premiums. Eviction and foreclosure face many. Irvin A. Wilson, president of the Principals' Club, conducting the survey, predicted the schools will be forced to close within a month.

A bird in the hand leaves the dog less meat on the bones.—Ft. Wayne News-Sentinel.

MOST SINCERE PATRIOT

It's always been our impression that a man can be a patriot without boasting about it all the time.—Cincinnati Enquirer.

CANCER---

HEMORRHOIDS
VARICOSE VEINS
GALL BLADDER
STOMACH TROUBLE

Successfully Treated Without
Operations, X-Ray or Radium

This Institution has, since 1929, been successfully treating Cancer (both internal or external) and will pay \$5,000 as a protection to the public, to anyone proving that our treatments have not been successful.

In thousands of cases of Cancer, Hemorrhoids, Gall Bladder and stomach troubles, and kindred ailments, we have never performed a major operation. Send for our unusual book, it's free.

Muscantine

BAKER HOSPITAL

Iowa

Dr. J. L. Statler, M. D.

RENO IS HAVING "GAY TIME" NOW

Liquor And Gambling Add Wealth To Nevada Divorce Center

Liquor, gambling, and other forms of "gay time" entertainment are adding \$18,000 daily to the coffers of Nevada's divorce center, at Reno, and the few elaborate places as well as the numerous smaller "joints" operate every day in the year.

None of the places, which would be outlaw institutions in many states and cities, violates Nevada laws. Gambling is licensed in Reno, and there is no state law against the manufacture, sale, or use of liquor.

The payroll of the bartenders alone is \$4,500 daily. There are 350 of them, and \$10 for a shift of eight hours is the standard salary. Gambling game dealers, numbering 500, swell the total, at the rate of \$15 a shift, to \$7,500.

Shillers, or men who stroll about gambling tables and play in front of crowds in order to arouse interest, number 1,500 and receive an average of \$4 a night, adding \$6,000 to the daily expenses.

An estimate of \$1,000 a day for night club entertainers, bouncers, and floor men is considered conservative.



A Little Jumping Goat Gave Its Name to TAXICAB

Taxicab is an abbreviation of *taximeter-cabriolet*—a vehicle carrying an instrument for automatically registering the fare. The name *cabriolet* is the diminutive of the French *cabriole*, meaning "a leap" like that of a goat, and was applied to this type of carriage because of its light, bounding motion. *Cabriolet* came from the Italian *capriolo*, meaning "a somersault," from Latin *capere* "to take," *capra* "a he-goat." There are thousands of such stories about the origins of English words in

WEBSTER'S NEW INTERNATIONAL DICTIONARY

"The Supreme Authority"



Write for Free Booklet, which suggests how you may obtain a command of English through the knowledge of word origins.

G. & C. MERRIAM COMPANY
Springfield, Mass.

YOU'LL PROFIT by Using SEMESAN JR. SEED CORN DISINFECTANT

Increases the yield,
Protects seed against rotting,
Makes early planting safer,
Increases germination,
Controls seedling blight,
Invigorates seedling growth,
Produces sturdier plants,
Reduces root and stalk rots,
Decreases down corn.

Low Cost of Using Semesan, Jr.

As only two ounces of Semesan, Jr., are required to treat a bushel of seed corn, the cost of material, based on the five-pound package price, and at the usual Middle West rate of planting, is 2½ c per acre. The cost of treating field, silage and sweet corn seed in other sections of the country ranges from 2 to 7c an acre depending upon the quantity of seed sown.

Thompson's
Hardware Store

As We See It

ACTING UNWISELY

We wonder why our laboring class and the public in general are getting more and more dissatisfied with conditions, but to find the cause we need go no farther than Detroit.

There it was that Henry Ford made the announcement that he would put thousands of employees back to work. In that city were those thousands of employees, eagerly scanning the papers every day for an opportunity to work, an opportunity to get out and do something honest for a few dollars so they could keep the wife and kiddies at home from starvation.

In that city were the thousands, making up only a small part of the millions of unemployed now in America.

The good news came to them, a job in sight, all started for the Ford plants at Dearborn, a marching throng, a photographer headed the procession—he said they were shouting with pleasure, laughing, a marching army of thousands as happy as could be.

At the gates of the Ford plant they assembled, not to do injury to anyone, not to harm a thing, not strikers with trouble on their minds, but a happy "go-lucky" throng feeling happy because they visioned the dollars they would soon earn again, the pleasure of it all, the securing of the necessities for their wives and kiddies and half starved elderly mothers—yes, happiness would not properly describe the mental makeup of that throng.

BUT HOW LONG DID IT LAST? Along came the policemen, men of their own kind, all workers, the only difference being that the policemen were holding down a job with salaries paid by that same happy crowd of workers.

And what happened? Clubs started swinging, blows struck, and in the end they picked up out of that 3,000 of America's best workers, **FOUR DEAD, 25 WOUNDED, and more than 15 THROWN IN JAIL.**

Thrown in jail for what?

Killed for what?

Wounded for what?

Because they wanted work, went to the gates of the factory that called for them, and they were punished for doing so.

Was it Communists that started it?—NO—there may have been a few among the throng,

but there was no agitation, just general pushing and scuffling, perhaps each trying to be the first one at the gate to get the first call for a job, but that happy crowd broke up in hatred—hatred for what?—hatred for government, officials and everyone else—their thoughts of providing for the needy at home vanished—their good thoughts for humanity, for their neighbor vanished and it is just such things that cause uprisings in many countries and we need to be careful in America.

It is one thing to bring about conditions that throws millions out of work, and it is another thing, a dangerous thing to murder men and women merely because they answer the call for employees wanted.

It is such conditions, that makes one say Oh H—!

"LAME DUCK" CONGRESSES

The agreement by the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives on the phraseology of the Norris "lame duck" resolution to amend the Federal Constitution by changing the dates when the terms of the President, Vice President, and members of Congress shall end, and when the Congress shall meet, constitutes next to the last step to end the so-called "lame duck" sessions of Congress.

Under the Norris amendment the terms of members of Congress will begin on January 3, the Congress will convene on that date annually, instead of thirteen months after the November elections, as at present, and the President and Vice President will be inaugurated on January 20.

According to the present Constitution, the terms of members of Congress, the President and the Vice President begin on March 4.

The term "lame duck" is used to describe the short session of Congress which at present meets in December following the November election and lasts until March 4 of the next year. Many of its members are often not elected to the new Congress, but enact laws for three months after they have been retired and their successors chosen.

Senator Norris of Nebraska began his fight to bring about the abolition of lame duck sessions of Congress fourteen years ago. The resolution was passed by the Senate six times and twice by the House of Representatives, but always with irreconcilable differences of sufficient importance to nullify its purpose.

The amendment must be ratified by three-fourths of the State legislatures. It is generally admitted that the legislatures will approve it.

It will not be possible for the legislatures to ratify it in time to affect the Congress elected next fall. But the Congress elected in November, 1934, will take office on January 3, 1935, and the President and Vice President, also elected in November, will be inaugurated on January 20, 1935.

Senator Norris is to be congratulated on his victory for this important change in our system of representative government. The wonder is that our statesmen and citizens have permitted "lame duck" Congresses to legislate for the Nation for over 140 years.

EXPOSING THE MEDICAL TRUST

Plain Talk Magazine, which began last December to tear the mask off the medical chamber of commerce in a series of articles, all of which have been and are being reprinted by special permission in the Free Press, is being subjected to the expected reprisals.

Not only have certain advertisers been "warned" not to advertise in Plain Talk, but reports from many parts of the country indicate that newsdealers are being bull-dozed into denying that they have Plain Talk to sell.

Physicians of all cuts, and every patriotic American who have not read this series of articles, have missed a treat.

The articles started in December with "The Oklahoma Incident," in which Governor "Alfalfa Bill" Murray's action in routing the medical brigands was discussed from the standpoint of the average American citizen.

The January installment was on the "Hospital Racket," the February on "Protected Malpractice," and March on "Fee Splitting."

In the March issue, specific instances are given where surgeons waxed rich by means of fee-splitting graft and performing unnecessary operations.

In the April issue the subject is "What the Medical Steam Roller Did to Dr. Brinkley," which is also reprinted in the center section of this week's edition of The Free Press. In May, the subject will be "Press Censorship and Propaganda."

In this series of articles, Plain Talk is not disparaging the work of honest and capable physicians, but is making a fight for medical liberty, and the right of the sick to get well in the manner best suited to their needs.

The series will run from 18 months to 2 years, unless the Fishbein Medical Association is sooner cleaned out from within, or cleaned up from without.

People's Pulpit

Mr. Norman Baker,
Dear Sir:

Enclose money order of \$1.00 for six months subscription to the Midwest Free Press. This interesting little weekly is a welcome visitor.

Sorry to learn that you lost your damage suit. Judge Nordbye's long winded charge to the jury was by no means fair, but very biased. When you appeal your case to a higher court, see if you can notice a sale tag hanging on the judge, or the jury. I sure do admire your fighting grit. More power to you and the U. F. F. A.

This so-called "land of Liberty and the Home of the Brave" is in one complicated, rotten mess. Graft, corruption, dirty politics, greed, hypocrisy, organized crime dominating "our governments; federal, state, county and municipal.

The "Almighty Dollar" is the God of our present civilization. "No matter how you get the money—but get it." The rich are getting richer; the poor are facing starvation. Millions are out of work. No employment. Wall Street owns and controls the government. A British citizen is our president. Human life and property not safe in this country. Billions of dollars donated to foreign governments.

This U. S. Government is a joke to the whole world. The "Statue of Liberty" is a grim mockery. The grafting, hypocritical prohibition farce. The law factories manufacturing wholesale sup-

plies of fresh laws oppressing the poor. The floating, expensive targets called the U. S. Navy. No adequate national defense in a possible war. The country our forefathers fought and bled for. The Liberty they fought for, where is it today?

The only possible hope of the common people to save themselves and regain their government is to organize and co-operate in the one great cause of Socialism. The state of Wisconsin is leading the way. Socialism is coming. It is bound to come. This depression and oppression will bring it. God speed the Happy Day.

Tom Townley,
Marietta, O.

Mr. Editor:

Not that the Lindbergh baby is more precious than the baby of any other family in America, but what has happened in this case may happen in the case of any other baby in these United States, and the big question is—what can we do, we, the common people, to prevent it?

To begin with we must be able to recognize truth, regardless of the prejudices with which we were born and from which we have never been able before to break away; and we must be intelligent enough to relieve ourselves of the bondage of conventionality and the so-called "regular" attitude in regard to political parties and their responsibilities.

In seeking the exact diagnosis of a case we must have absolute

truth regardless of who it indicts or favors. As a nation we are not accustomed to seek out the truth on conventional or political questions. We are altogether too prone to assume that established custom is right, that the organization which we support cannot sin, that the political party which we have voted for is pure and undefiled. We are unwilling to acknowledge that we have ever been in the wrong and therein is our inherent weakness when we attempt to study the truth. We have no foundation on which to begin to build.

One rule of action seems to be so universally adopted by the American people it may be accepted as at least the ruling motives of a majority of folks, and that is—"Get the money". Until this attitude toward the dollar is changed we have at best only a sordid civilization in which the strong are constantly seeking by fair means or foul to take advantage of the weak. What they cannot accomplish in the open they strive to gain by bribery and corruption of the executive, judicial or legislative departments of government. A large number of these officials seem to have the universal American motivation and seem always willing to sell the public welfare with which they have been entrusted for their private gain.

Neither is the public press to be exonerated from this universal indictment. Actual history provides the facts whenever we are willing to separate truth from error. Quite frequently it happens that the one who is the biggest criminal is the one who profits most by crime. This must be true according to the American standard of "Get the money". When the American press ceases to become the chief ally of gang-

dom by carrying the news of the actions and the plans of police officers to the advantage of the gang, we may begin to collect evidence that the press are not in complicity with the underworld.

It has been said that "facts are stubborn things" but the most stubborn thing which we are up against in this search for truth is the evidence that the American public have grown so accustomed to being deceived that the average citizen is no longer able to distinguish truth from error. He does not even know in which direction to look for truth. Many have refused to vote because they do not know how to express their intentions. This surrender of the franchise is a great stimulant to gang rule as it removes what might be very tangible opposition. The press, in all its forms, are certainly responsible for this condition.

Gang rule can only exist in collusion with officials of government. When gangs infect a city it is acceptable as absolute evidence of the corruption of the leaders of the then dominant party. When such conditions prevail throughout a state or become interstate it simply demonstrates the extent of the political corruption of the ruling party in that territory. When it covers the United States as in this Lindbergh case it is positive evidence that the collusion and corruption of public officials has progressed to the executive and judicial departments of the United States government. While this government is in the hands of the Republican party it would be idle to blame the corruption on the Democrats or the Socialists or any other organization which is not in control of those departments of government.

History will forever record that this atrocious gang crime was committed during the Republican administration of President Hoover. The administration which was powerful enough to reward a man, already indicted for impeachment, with the Ambassadorship to England, to avoid his coming to trial, may yet have difficulty in removing the dual stain. Unless it can speedily shake itself loose from the accumulating evidence it will remain forever branded with the atrocity.

These are the bed rock facts behind the empty cradle. Collusion of public officials and gang rule go hand in hand. Voting for a political party till it degenerates into a gang does not indicate much intelligence on the part of the average American voter, but history proves that such has been the case in most of our American cities. Will the press of America help the average voter to wake up or will it seek to support the gang and "get the money".

H. O. Ward,
St. Louis, Mich.

Midwest Free Press

Established 1930

Published weekly, every Thursday by Progressive Publishing Co., at 408 East Second street, Muscatine, Iowa. Midwest Free Press registered U. S. Patent Office. Entered as second class mail matter December 19, 1920, at the post office at Muscatine, Iowa, under the act of March 3, 1879.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES

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"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

Radio Corporation Has Had Another Bad Day In Court

Amended Complaint Deals With More Activities

Washington—Radio Corporation of America, against which the Federal Government has brought suit for dissolution on charges that it violated the anti-trust laws, has had another bad day in court.

Attorney-General Mitchell filed an amended complaint in the Federal Court at Wilmington, Del., dealing with RCA's activities in restraint of foreign trade and international communications and also touching on other phases of domestic commerce. It will be a year in May since Radio Corporation of America was found guilty in Federal Court of monopolistic practices. Following this decision there was nothing for the Department of Justice to do but bring suit for dissolution, which it did. The case has been hanging fire ever since, and not long ago a Senate resolution was offered requesting Mitchell to report to that body on the progress of the case.

Trying To Compromise
This resolution was called forth by reports that RCA was endeavoring to effect a compromise whereby in return for its throwing open its patent pool to all radio manufacturing concerns, the Government would dismiss the suit for dissolution.

RCA already had won a temporary victory by the refusal of the Federal Radio Commission to revoke the combine's 1408 radio licenses. The Federal Radio Law provides that any person or concern holding radio licenses shall forfeit them upon conviction of setting up or attempting to set up a monopoly. The Commission dodged behind a technical interpretation of the law and refused to revoke the licenses. It was reported at the time that strong political pressure from a person high in the Administration was brought to bear to prevent revocation.

NBC Made Party

The National Broadcasting Company has been made a party to the suit by the amended petition. NBC is the chief subsidiary of Radio Corporation of America, and its very life is at stake. Even though it had not been named as a party it would have shared any penalties meted out to RCA. It is believed that Attorney-General Mitchell brought NBC into the complaint for the purpose of strengthening the case.

It is asserted that NBC is itself a monopoly in restraint of trade and that it is attempting to create within itself a booking office monopoly in the entertainment field. The Department of Justice is understood to be looking into this phase in response to many complaints from independent booking offices, singers and musicians.

The singers and musicians are said to have complained that advertisers purchasing radio time on the NBC chain are not permitted to hire persons not listed with the NBC Artists' Service, which is the name of NBC's private booking office. And they report that it is like jumping a bank vault with a corkscrew to get a hearing, let alone an opportunity to sing.

More Conquests Sought

Impresarios in the musical world and agents in the amusement field are reported to be loading their guns for a siege against the National Broadcasting Company. They make no bones about saying that NBC is out to control the whole amusement industry of the country. Radio Corporation, the parent organization, already controls canned music of the Victrola variety, and has taken the bulk of the sheet music publishing busi-

ness of the country under its monopolistic wing. It also controls the "talkies."

And it is still reaching out for more conquests. It has even invaded the new field. Stations within the chain are being supplied with news bulletins by the Consolidated Press, a news association with headquarters at Washington. These stations are treated as members equally with newspapers that purchase Consolidated's service, it is said, and this has brought a howl from publishers. Where all this grasping will end, nobody here ventures to predict. One thing is certain, however. Mr. Owen D. Young's "Baby" has become a monster in its swallowing propensities.

Young In Race

And speaking of Owen D. Young, there are Democratic leaders who are still tooting his horn as the best potential candidate in sight for the Democratic party's Presidential nomination. Republican leaders here are hoping and praying that the Democrats will put up Young. They would like nothing better than to be able to turn their political guns on him in a national campaign.

But the Republicans have nothing to chuckle over. Some of the old G. O. P. wheelhorses are still talking of enlisting General James G. Harbord chairman of the board of Radio Corporation of America, as chairman of the Republican National Committee. With Young astride the jackass and Harbord tickling the elephant's ears, Radio Corporation of America would certainly be "sitting pretty." No matter who loses in November, RCA would come across the tape a winner.

RCA Begins Yelling

Wherefore, RCA has begun to yell lustily against Attorney-General Mitchell's amended complaint. It issued a statement saying, "We are unable to understand the action of the Department of Justice, in persisting in doing unnecessary things and making unnecessary charges, particularly in times of great business depression."

That ought to get the Nobel Prize for something or other. These may be times of great business depression for most businesses, but not for RCA, whose subsidiaries made a handsome showing of profits last year. The National Broadcasting Company in 1931 had the best year in its history, cleaning up millions more than it cleaned up in 1930. But here is one instance when RCA thinks talk of business depression may defer the threatened dissolution. Let's wait and see.

(Ventura Free Press Service)

OFFICE MADE VACANT

There is no vice president in case his office is vacated because the Constitution makes no provision for the filling of the vacancy. One of the functions of a vice president is to preside over the senate. In the case of his death or disability the senate elects a president pro tempore from that body.

When a man loses both faith and honor he is already dead.

"WE USE

PASTEURIZED

Milk here because we are positive that there is

● No Danger

of the children drinking tuberculosis milk, or being exposed to the danger of other diseases." These are the words of Dr. Poole, medical supervisor of the Detroit Children's Village. Use Pasteurized Milk—it's SAFE!

PURE Milk Co.

Phone 418 411 Sycamore St.

Try KOCHNEFF CLEANING

Prompt Service
Fine Work

Phone 319
Kochneff Cleaners

BUDGET REVEALS WHERE TAXES GO

Examination Shows Lots Of Government Work Little Known

The taxpayers' dollar, once it gets into the United States Treasury, is likely to be used in some government activity of which the taxpayers never heard.

An hour or two spent turning the pages of the federal budget will show that Uncle Sam has more uses for the dollar than even the taxpayer himself. Here are a few items:

Teaching Alaskans how to raise reindeers, \$34,300; suppressing Alaskan liquor traffic, \$11,344; employing a valet for President Hoover, \$1,800; recording the Indian sign language, \$4,000.

Prisons in Egypt

Contributing toward the expenses of the International Society for Exploring the Arctic Regions by Air, \$300; contributing toward the Convention of the Liquor Traffic in Africa, \$55; transporting high explosives to the naval ammunition depot at Hawthorne, N. J., \$6,401; maintaining prisons in the Ottoman empire, Egypt, Ethiopia, China, and Persia, \$9,600.

The complexity of the government is hard to realize. There is hardly any field in which it is not active, and in each field there is much more to be done than nine out of ten laymen know.

Indians Costly

The recouping of money, for example, cost \$646,748 last year. The paper for the government's bonds cost \$845,000. Perhaps the industrial worker may not see the importance of the government's annual expenditure of millions of dollars in combating various agricultural pests, but the farmer may also consider wasted the \$1,923,485 spent in developing trade in foreign countries.

There are around Washington hundreds of government workers who each morning slip into an alpaca coat and bury themselves in some work of which the public never heard.

The Indians cost the government \$6,821,190 in 1931, including a special appropriation of \$87,162 used in combating the liquor traffic. National parks cost \$9,158,358, Library of Congress, \$3,819,597, and the Smithsonian Institute \$1,208,711.

Plain Facts

"Why do you wish a job here?"
"I've seen your stenographer, sir."

British Columbia Profit On Liquor Up to 233 Per Cent

Annual Turnover Up In The Millions Of Dollars

VANCOUVER, B. C. — How would you like to conduct a business wherein your profit on commodities sold, ranged from 60 to 233 per cent?

There is such a business in British Columbia today and its annual turnover is up in the millions of dollars.

It is the liquor business conducted by the Government of British Columbia through the Liquor Control Board.

In addition to profits of from 60 to 233 per cent net after all freight charges and excise duties due to the Dominion Government have been paid, the business collects \$2 from each of its customers for the privilege of patronizing it.

Increase on Top of Profits

And on top of the huge profits and the \$2 "trading fee" the B. C. Government through its 1932 budget, is authorizing a five per cent increase in the price of all liquors offered for sale with the exception of B. C. wines.

Official government price lists show that the price paid by the B. C. Government for standard brands of Scotch whiskey which now sell for \$4.45 a reputed quart (and will sell for \$4.65 when the new 5 per cent increase becomes effective) is 80 cents per reputed quart. In other words, the Government will sell for \$4.65 a commodity which cost it 80 cents.

To the 80 cents, the price of the bottle landed at Victoria, must be added \$1.72 and one-quarter cents which represents excise duty and sales tax charged by the Dominion Government. This makes a total of \$2.52, leaving \$1.93 as the B. C. Government's share. The new 5 per cent increase will boost the B. C. Government's share of the 80-cent commodity to \$2.13.

The above figures deal only with standard brands of Scotch whiskey which a year ago sold in the Government liquor stores for \$4.25 a reputed quart.

The Government's official price list shows that it buys imported dry gin at less than \$5 per case laid down in Victoria, all freight paid. Dominion excise and sales tax brings the total cost to the B. C. Government to less than \$2 a bottle. It sells in the Government stores for \$3.80, returning a

gross profit of 75 per cent. The new price of the same commodity will be \$3.95 per bottle.

233 Per Cent Profit

One brand of U. S. Bourbon whiskey costs the Government laid down in Victoria, freight, excise duty paid, \$2.25 per bottle of 32 ounces. It sells in the Government stores for \$7.50—a profit of 233 per cent.

One brand of brandy costs the Government \$2.68 per bottle, sales tax, excise and freight paid. It sells for \$6 returning a profit of 124 per cent.

Profit on port wines ranges from 103 to 124 per cent; on sherries up to 148 per cent; on champagnes up to 152 per cent; clarets up to 183 per cent, and on sauternes up to 150 per cent.

94 Per Cent on Liqueurs

Liqueurs show a profit as high as 94 per cent, and vermouth 105 to 114 per cent.

All these percentages of profits are calculated before adding the new 5 per cent price increase.

Other Canadian provinces also show huge profits from the sale of liquor, but British Columbia is at the head of the list.

British Columbia prices are 13.23 per cent higher than those of Ontario; 10.04 per cent higher than Quebec; 3.37 per cent higher than New Brunswick, and 3.87 per cent higher than those of Nova Scotia.

This tabulation was made before adding the new 5 per cent increase.

WEE DRAPS OF SCOTCH

Then there is the Scotchman who plans to get married February 29, to save on future anniversary expenses.

Have you heard of the Scotchman whose pants shrank to his knees in a recent rain and who now carries golf clubs about with him at all times?

Or the Scotty who dunned the man who owed him a grudge?

Or the Scotchman who went nutty running around the block because they told him Prosperity was just around the corner?

AND THEN?

A Canadian trapper claims that a vigorous man on snowshoes can overtake a wolf in about eight hours.

A scientific writer says that our jungle ancestors sprang from lions, tigers and other beasts. Naturally!

Who makes your Fire Insurance Rate?

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W 426

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

WHAT MEDICAL STEAM ROLLER DID TO DR. BRINKLEY AND KFKB

By ERNEST A. DEWEY
From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

On November 5, 1930, the wires of press services carried from Kansas the news of a political miracle. The dispatches stated that 189,000 voters had cast their ballots for a man previously unheard of in politics, a country doctor whose name did not even appear on the ballot and who had announced himself as a candidate for governor of that state only a scant four weeks before the election.

That man, today, is the unofficial governor of Kansas by virtue of the conceded fact that more votes were cast with the intent to elect him than were cast for any other candidate. It has been variously estimated that from 32,000 to 42,000 mis-marked ballots were cast out by election judges.

The man who performed this political miracle is Dr. John R. Brinkley, a prostate gland specialist, who built and operated a large radio station and a half million dollar hospital in the obscure prairie village of Milford, Kansas.

Previous to the election Dr. Brinkley had been branded "a charlatan and a quack" by his professional brotherhood as represented by the American Medical Association and the Kansas Board of Medical Examiners, his license to practice revoked by the latter body for "unprofessional conduct."

His right to operate Radio Station KFKB had been revoked by a political-minded Federal Radio Commission under pressure and complaint of the American Medical Association; and upon him had been centered one of the most drastic and inflammatory newspaper crusades in the history of Middle Western journalism—also at the instigation of the American Medical Association.

Considering that Brinkley was ruined, his practice destroyed, his right to practice revoked, his voice blotted from the air, his reputation blasted by the fiery attacks of one of the most widely circulated newspapers in the Central West, his opponents were satisfied that one more advertising doctor had been smashed and made an example for other professional brothers who might be tempted to ignore the autocratic ethical edicts issued by the Chicago leadership of the American Medical Association.

They were destined to get better acquainted with Brinkley, for he happened to be one of that breed which thrived on a scrap against big odds, who is often beaten but never licked. At the very time when his prospects appeared most hopeless he declared himself a candidate for governor of his home state.

Brinkley's candidacy for governorship was considered a joke by both the political and medical fraternity—until the votes were counted. But on November 4, 1931, Dr. John R. Brinkley, the "Quack doctor of Milford, Kansas, received an ovation of 189,000 correctly written-in votes from the people of his State.

It was a tangible expression of esteem and confidence in the man and his work. At the same time it was a repudiation of those who attempted to wreck him, and a reaction of disgust at the tactics they had employed.

The chief factor in the growth of a popular dislike for those who attacked Brinkley was the widely held conviction that he was tried in a "Kangaroo Court"—a court which agreed upon its verdict before hearing the evidence.

The hearing of the Kansas Medical Board, which resulted in the revocation of Dr. Brinkley's license to practice medicine in the state, was begun in June, 1930. The charge was brought by a Dr. L. F. Barney at the behest of Dr. J. F. Hassig, secretary of the Kansas Medical Society and president of the board which tried him.

Hassig, representing the Kansas branch of the American Medical Association, was of course, the real complainant but, in spite of that fact, did not disqualify himself from passing upon the evidence. Instead he assumed the additional roles of chief inquisitor, presiding judge and juror as well.

This, in itself, was enough to damn the findings of the board in the public mind as predetermined and the trial as a farce. In fact newspaper interviews with the "judges," published before the hearing was held and before any evidence could be introduced, indicated what the verdict was to be.

The chief charge levelled against Brinkley was stated as follows:

That Dr. John R. Brinkley, of Milford, Kansas, was guilty of "Gross immorality and unprofessional conduct" because

"Respondent performs what he calls 'The Compound Operation' for the purpose of curing diseases of the prostate gland, etc. . . . that in connection with the compound operation, where additional gland tissue is needed, respondent claims that he transplants animal or human glands to the patient."

"That the Compound Operation cannot

be performed in the manner described by respondent; that such operation is of no benefit or value to the patient; that respondent . . . in proclaiming the benefits of the Compound Operation, is working a fraud and deception upon the public."

" . . . That the fact is that this operation cannot be successfully performed either with human or animal glands."

It is worth noting that there was no charge of malpractice against Dr. Brinkley; no charge that he was not qualified to practice surgery and medicine; no charge that he had not sufficient medical education.

The crux of the case was stated by Fred S. Jackson, an attorney for Brinkley, and the statement was permitted to stand that, reduced to few words, the Milford doctor was "charged with unprofessional conduct, specified as consisting of advertising—of advertising to perform an operation that cannot be performed by anybody." This was the position which the Medical Board undertook to defend, toward which its chief expert medical testimony was directed, and which it affirmed in its final decision.

The board was not particular, however, and cheerfully admitted anything and everything that might be considered to reflect upon Brinkley, his hospital, his medical staff, his family affairs, his relatives, friends, ancestors and in-laws.

Naturally, this was exasperating to his attorneys who, accustomed to the provisions by which the rights of a defendant are protected in a court of law, argued that such "testimony" based upon prejudice and little else or irrelevant, immaterial testimony should not be heard and that a court having the power to deprive those under its jurisdiction of a valuable property and personal right should conduct itself with a dignity befitting so serious a proceeding.

The Board, through its attorney, took pleasure in informing Dr. Brinkley's lawyers that this court was not a court of law and was not bound to observe the rules which governed such courts; that, in effect, this court could make its own rules and could listen or refuse to listen to whatever testimony it pleased.

This curious court suddenly reversed itself and amply demonstrated its position later when, after allowing its own witnesses to run wild, it flatly refused to allow the majority of Brinkley's witnesses to testify.

The majority of the other charges made in the complaint went back as far as ten years before the "trial" and were trivial and pointless insofar as they applied to Brinkley's ability and success in surgical treatment.

Notable developments of the hearing worth mentioning at least briefly were that although Brinkley admits performing over 6,000 operations at the Milford Hospital, there were only six former patients who testified against him and only eight others made affidavits of their dissatisfaction.

Few, if any, doctors can boast that a portion equal to 14 out of 6,000 of their own patients are dissatisfied. Another was that doctors who testified operations of the type described were worthless admittedly had made no researches or experiments of their own and therefore had no definite knowledge of the subject.

It should also be noted that while only 14 former patients of the Brinkley Hospital gave statements against the Milford doctor, Topeka hotels and rooming houses were crowded with others waiting to testify in his behalf. Estimates of the number who wanted to testify for him, had the Board been willing to allow them to do so, range all the way from 1,000 to 2,500, although his attorneys insist they called only between three and four hundred.

From the beginning of the controversy over his methods, the attitude of Dr. John R. Brinkley decidedly has not been that of an imposter, fraud or quack. He discontinued practice in the surgical department of the Brinkley Hospital and Sanitarium long before the license was revoked, declaring that he would not operate so long as there remained a shade of doubt as to his right to do so.

He kept his word. His hand has not touched the surgeon's knife from that time, with one highly notable exception. That occasion was the crashing climax of his trial, when he performed the famous operation which he perfected in an operating room of his hospital under the hostile eyes of his critics.

From the beginning of his trial-hearing, the Kansas City Star, self-appointed defender of the medical faith for the A. M. A., had declared he would not dare risk performing his "fake" operation in the presence of "competent" doctors and surgeons who would understand what he was doing and could go out and expose the "awful fallacy" of his claims.

But Brinkley invited the members of the medical board and other interested

surgeons to come to his hospital and see for themselves if wild claims of "bungling butchery" were justified. He insisted that they see for themselves the operation which produced results so glowingly praised by the multitude of former patients whose testimony had been heard.

From the beginning of the controversy Brinkley felt that in view of the tremendous weight of favorable testimony the Kansas Medical Board could not do otherwise than hold that no ground existed for the revocation of his license, provided the board would fairly weigh the testimony. Was this invitation and attitude consistent with the character of a charlatan, a fraud and a quack?

After a month of indecision, in which public opinion began to become vocal, the doctors accepted the invitation. The extensively equipped operating room in the Brinkley Hospital—the Milford specialist's particular pride—was made ready. A patient was wheeled in. The visiting M. D.'s took their places.

There may have been some present who expected to see a crude and fumbling display of surgical incompetence by an apologetic bungler who acknowledged with every move that his skill was inferior to that of his witnesses. If there was such a doctor present his disappointment must have been intense as he watched the rapid, positive movements of the operating surgeon and listened to Dr. Brinkley calmly and clearly explaining each progressive step in the performance of his compound operation—the Brinkley technique for treatment of the enlarged prostate.

I am informed from unimpeachable sources that sotto voce remarks were provoked at several points in the proceedings by display of skill that far exceeded expectations. In fact one doctor who was present at the time has remarked indiscreetly on several occasions that "Brinkley is a damned good surgeon, even if he is a quack."

Dr. T. S. Edgerton, the president of the Kansas State Medical Society, also present, has admitted that "Brinkley is a good operator and works smoothly." At any rate, the last operation by Dr. Brinkley in person was performed in an atmosphere of hostility and grudging admiration. An admiration which, apparently, sealed his fate more securely than if he had been the mountebank they hoped to find.

The doctors trooped silently out, through the halls and lobby of "the most luxurious hospital in the Middle West" to their waiting automobiles. The rest—it is usual to say—is history.

The wrath which the American Medical Association never dared to invoke against his distinguished predecessor, Lydston, was visited upon Brinkley. For the Kansas Board of Medical Examiners ignored the testimony of the satisfied patients they had allowed to testify, the heaps of affidavits from hundreds more that they had refused to listen to, and disregarded the testimony of their own eyes.

In haste that was nearly precipitous the members of the board went back to meet in Topeka, Kansas, and, with speed that advertised the absence of calm, judicial consideration of the evidence, voted to revoke the license of Dr. John R. Brinkley, of Milford, Kansas, to practice medicine and surgery in the state. Then the medical nabobs "folded their tents like the Arabs and silently stole away" to their homes to hope that the swelling storm of protest would quickly abate.

Of all people interested in the case the man most concerned was the most surprised at the action of the board. His confidence had been supreme that no amount of prejudice and professional jealousy could overbalance the tremendous weight of favorable testimony supported by evidence of the board members own eyes. He might have been right but for the unrelenting pressure of A. M. A. officialdom upon the board. Possibly they were of public opinion.

The extreme position taken by the board of Kansas medics on the Brinkley methods not only damned them in the public mind but evoked protest and criticism from unexpected quarters. Some outspoken individuals from their own ranks, who naturally were expected to back up their action, expressed the opinion that board members "made asses of themselves" by allowing fanatical fervor of a certain official of the A. M. A. to drive them to take so extreme a position. A letter from Dr. H. Lyons Hunt, New York Specialist, who wrote to the board, after filing of the charges, is quoted in part:

"I am thoroughly in sympathy with the prosecution of Dr. Brinkley for unethical conduct, but sorry to see that gland transplantations has been drawn for the prosecution because in some instances the effects for good are remarkable and I feel that prosecuting a man on the ground that he has practiced gland transplantation might form a precedent for jeopardizing the work

that is being done along this line.

"In gland transplantation extra gland tissue is actually added and while the gland tissue may not last longer than six months or a year before it is entirely absorbed, yet the patient enjoys the benefit of extra gland tissue, a deficiency of which he was suffering from, and there is logic and common sense behind the operation."

"I think the case of Dr. Brinkley is that he may have been carried away by some of the unusual results of gland transplantation, and like many enthusiasts, lost his mental balance regarding its limitations."

"I told Dr. McVey in my letter to him . . . that it would be a pity that the experimental work in endocrines should be jeopardized by using gland transplantation as a cause for his (Brinkley's) losing his license."

"I will say moreover that I believe gland transplantation offers more promising results in impotency and certain types of prostate hypertrophy than any other treatment."

Very truly yours,

H. LYONS HUNT, M. D."

A curious phase of the Brinkley case is that other practitioners whose gland technique is similar to the Brinkley methods are accepted, even welcomed, into the A. M. A. fraternity while the mention of Brinkley's name alone is sufficient to provoke geysers of wrath in the sacred confines wherein the "unethical" may not step.

It is obvious that the real objection to Brinkley is not because they honestly believe his technique to be ineffective but because he committed the greatest "crime" in the eyes of the A. M. A.—he advertised! Not only did he advertise, but he developed a huge medical institution which was turning out multitudes of pleased, even delighted, patients who added their praise of his work to his advertising and made it doubly effective. Therefore he had to be squelched!

Steinach, Lydston, Voronoff, Koch, Hunt, Stanley—gland research pioneers and their followers—all are respected professionally. Instructors of physiology, biology and genitourinary cite the work of Steinach and others in their textbooks in complimentary fashion.

Doctors the country over are using non-surgical treatment such as Brinkley uses with gonadal and ovarian substance and other endocrine extracts. "Lily-white" members of the profession have made both human and animal gland implantations where indicated, but so long as they were not guilty of advertising the fact, they escaped the fate of Dr. Brinkley.

Dr. H. Lyons Hunt, of New York, has performed implantations of animal glands with amazing results. The Journal of the Illinois Medical Society impugned the truth and veracity of the Kansas charges against Brinkley when it published a "case history" lecture before the Chicago Medical Society by Dr. Charles Morgan McKenna.

On August 27, 1920, at St. Joseph's Hospital, Chicago, Dr. McKenna performed a highly successful gland implantation operation in which the surgical steps employed were almost an exact parallel to that of the challenged Brinkley operation! This was three years after Brinkley began his glandular work in Milford.

In California, Dr. L. L. Stanley, member of the A. M. A., and fellow of the American College of Surgeons, with his assistant, Dr. G. David Kelker, has performed over 1,000 gland implantations upon 656 patients including 13 physicians and 550 prison inmates who offered themselves as subjects.

Of these he has been able to keep rather accurate record due to the fact that he is resident physician-surgeon at San Quentin prison. He has used human glands and glands from rams. Out of his experimental work he has developed a technique in which he cuts the gland into strips which are so small that it is possible to implant with a Beck syringe. He has found this is more satisfactory than the implantation of whole glands and, so far as he is able to learn, gives even better results. The whole operation can be performed very quickly and with very little pain.

Practically all cases have been marked by rapidly increasing vitality, appetite, mental alertness and a general sense of physical well-being as well as startling changes in some cases. With one man of 54, oculist's examination showed that his eyesight had improved 50 per cent, his weight increased, and he declared that he felt "as strong as he did when 40."

It was common for patients to state that they felt ten, twenty, even thirty years younger. Not only was the treatment effective in promoting a condition of general health but it was found that a great many diseases responded to it. Marked improvement or almost positive

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LAND FRAUDS IN CALIFORNIA

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

A California gold rush (in reverse English) has been brewing in California and other far western states for several years. It seems destined to come to a climax at this session of Congress, which Wall Street cannot control.

Mr. H. Newkirk Wheeler, Los Angeles land title investigator, is writing the first of a series of three articles on these land frauds. The installment presented herewith should prove illuminating to the North, East, South and West.

PLAIN TALK has in its possession photostat of a telegram in which an apparent shakedown of an attorney for the California homesteaders is attempted. The alleged shaker has been posing as an influential lobbyist in Washington for some years and was one of those whom Senator Caraway branded as fakirs in that they do not possess the power to fix things with Senators that they claim.

The sooner this California land fraud situation is straightened out the better for all concerned. Los Angeles bonds cannot be worth anything until whatever readjustment our government decrees shall be made. And the courts cannot make the final ruling as long as our public officials to cover everything up.

PLAIN TALK hopes to uncover the situation to the end that conditions in California may be stabilized, Los Angeles bonds worth something and that one who purchases a piece of land in California will know that the vendor has a right to sell it to him.

By H. NEWKIRK WHEELER

A California Gold Rush, in reverse English, is looming large in the Pacific states these days in spite of all efforts of the present Administration in Washington to sit on the lid.

An investigation by the Senate Public Lands committee, similar to one which has been in progress by various governmental agencies in a more or less sporadic way since 1885, seems inevitable, and when it comes there seems due a very drastic readjustment of land, stock and bond values from Wall Street to the Pacific Coast.

The investigation of land frauds, spurious land grants, what is and what is not public domain, will take in all of California, Nevada, Utah and Arizona, with parts of New Mexico, Colorado and Wyoming. In the latter state the Teapot Dome matter will come into the limelight again.

As matters are now, the bondholders of the city of Los Angeles seem likely to be holding the sack for a large number of

millions of dollars. One reason the Hoover administration is trying desperately to sit on the lid is because many of these bonds are being held by large Wall Street operators and banking houses, many of whom contributed liberally to the Hoover campaign chest in 1928.

In addition President Hoover seems destined to lose possession of a ranch near Bakersfield, about 150 miles north of Los Angeles, containing it is said 3,000 acres more or less in the section known as the Miller-Lux tract over which there is not a little gossip as to the methods by which the title was secured.

The picture presented by the City of Los Angeles is interesting, spectacular and entertaining—to all except those who hold these illegal city bonds and those who claim land within the city limits which is in reality PUBLIC DOMAIN under the laws of the United States of America.

Briefly, the original part of Los Angeles, on which the business district now stands, consists of an old Spanish pueblo of 36 square miles. This was granted in 1781 to several people (and their heirs) to be held in perpetuity and not to be sold, leased, mortgaged nor hypothecated. This grant was protected by the government of Mexico and was still in existence, and officially recognized by the United States, when we took over California on July 7, 1846.

In the last several decades Los Angeles has had an overdose of civic consciousness and pride. It's government has reached out and grabbed land indiscriminately and annexed it, until the city limits of Los Angeles have become a joke all over the United States and amount to 442.5 square miles—the greatest amount of territory held by any American municipality.

But the joke appears to be on Los Angeles—and on those who have bought bonds and ranches and sub-divisions and even homes. Because 92 per cent of the land now in the city limits of Los Angeles is, according to American and Mexican law, PUBLIC DOMAIN.

Therefore, every bond issued by the city of Los Angeles is as worthless as the German bonds unloaded on the gullible American public by J. P. Morgan—if not more so.

The Senate Public lands committee held a hearing in Los Angeles on April 2 to 6, 1929, and Senator Nye immediately following made the statement in the lobby of the Biltmore Hotel in the presence of five witnesses that there wasn't any question but that there had been fraud in connection with the acquiring of many of the grants.

One of the things Senator Nye had reference to was fraudulent, forged and spur-

ious land grants made after May 13, 1846, and, in some cases, not even antedated. The last Mexican Governor of "Upper California" seems to have been a typical American wild-cat stock promoter of the type of 1932.

Of 219 alleged land grants near Los Angeles, it is discovered that 44 of them are dated in the year 1846 or later. It was on May 13, 1846, that Mexican land grants became a thing of the past. Therefore, all alleged Mexican land grants issued after that time are fakes on their faces.

Yet many people are claiming land under a chain of title which goes back to a spurious land grant by Governor Pio Pico after he lost jurisdiction over this land. And I can prove that many Pio Pico grants, which are dated prior to 1846, are spurious in that Pio Pico was the first man on the American continent to master the business of ante-dating forged documents.

These lands all belong to the United States and are public domain, subject to homesteading by the first American citizen who files his claim and a \$16 check for recording fees, because they are trustee lands.

Of the 442.5 square miles in the present city limits of Los Angeles, as shown by the city maps, only 36 have any semblance of title—and these lands cannot and could not be transferred in any manner out of possession of the heirs of the original Spanish land grantees, of whom 258 are now living.

Great pressure is being brought on the Department of the Interior and the Senate Public Lands committee to sit on the lid and preserve the status quo. Why? This is hard to answer in the case of Senator Nye, but it is easy to answer in the case of President Hoover and Secretary Wilbur.

In the first place Mr. Hoover stands to lose somewhere around 3,000 acres of valuable Public Domain. Mr. Hoover has never been known as a philanthropist or as anything else than one of the "Get-the-Money" boys.

Secretary Ray Lyman Wilbur is still President of Stanford University, which University is probably the heaviest individual land holder on the Pacific Coast and claims many thousand acres of what is actually public domain.

It is well known in California that, prior to becoming Secretary of the Interior in the Hoover Cabinet, Dr. Wilbur packed the Board of Regents of the Leland Stanford University with utility magnates and power barons, who have voted him his \$20,000 a year salary while he performs no service with Stanford. This in addition to the \$15,000 a year he gets as Secretary of the Interior.

Among these utility magnates and

power barons, are many Californians who claim to own many thousands of acres of this public domain, which under the laws of the United States belong to the first citizens who file homestead claims in the proper manner prescribed by law.

And then we have Mr. Harry Chandler, publisher of the Los Angeles Times and a power in many banks and corporations. Mr. Chandler has a double purpose in not wanting the law of public domain observed. He and his banks and corporations hold a lot of worthless and illegal city bonds of the municipality of Los Angeles.

Mr. Chandler is one of the 200 multimillionaires who control the acts of President Hoover. On October 8, 1928, Mr. Chandler, registered as a Missouri contributor, gave \$10,000 to the Hoover campaign.

And we have Henry M. Robinson of Los Angeles, said by many to be the "Colonel House" of the Hoover administration, and closely associated with Harry Chandler and Joseph F. Satori, who is interested in the banks and title companies who have issued titles to this land which are practically worthless.

These Title Companies issued these land titles to people in a manner which at least gives rise to doubt as to whether they believed the titles were good or not. In most of the certificates of title, the title companies under their management, reserve the right to be "wrong" and state they would not indemnify the purchaser if the land is taken away from him by the government or because of flaws in the Spanish or Mexican grants. This part, of course, was printed in small type to which few Americans ever pay any attention.

So far the lid has been successfully sat on by the Administration. What the people of California cannot understand is the sudden change in the attitude of Senator Nye.

What has the distinguished Senator from North Dakota to gain by playing ball with the Hoover administration?

He has plenty to lose because he has to come before an electorate in 1932, which is going to administer the soundest spanking to President Hoover and everything connected with his Wall Street-owned administration that any president in history has received.

Will Senator Nye see the light before it is too late. It seems strange that a Progressive Senator from the Northwest should be concerned about the investments in Los Angeles city bonds of Wall Street operators and international bankers and such children of Special Privilege as Herbert Hoover, Ray Lyman Wilbur and Harry Chandler and Paul Warburg.

Just what is behind it all will be brought out in an early issue of PLAIN TALK.

Conspiracy of Los Angeles Land Jugglers

By H. NEWKIRK WHEELER

From Plain Talk Magazine

(By Permission)

As stated in the last issue of PLAIN TALK, the truth about the present legal status of the City of Los Angeles is startling and not a little disconcerting.

The plain, undeniable truth is that it is still legally a Spanish pueblo, limited in size and restricted in its legal existence by the Coronal Decree creating said pueblo. One of the restrictions imposed on those who received concessions under the original Spanish grant was that the fee title to the property should remain in the Spanish Crown and the grantees were prohibited from selling, leasing, mortgaging or alienating in any way whatsoever any of the tracts of ground granted to them for their use and benefit.

This automatically invalidates every bond that has ever been issued by the City of Los Angeles. As well does it invalidate every contract, annexation, agreement or even court action entered into by the Council, Municipal Court or any city official from the day when the rightful Common Council was unlawfully driven from control of the pueblo affairs by the unscrupulous gang of land grabbers which infested the State of California in the early days of its Statehood.

The "Den of Forty Thieves" is the descriptive term applied to the headquarters of the crowd which helped to dispossess the lawful pueblo grantees. The only question that seems to be still unsettled is whether or not there were not more than forty of these thieves.

Some of these men who have prospered through their thievery of the lands belonging to the pueblo, as well as various and sundry tracts of United States public lands, are today the influential and powerful men who direct the administration of the City of Los Angeles through the method of putting some man in office who will do their bidding.

As well as those men in control of the financial institutions, newspapers, title insurance companies and similar positions of prominence and influence throughout the State of California.

Anyone with the least desire for authentic and reliable information on this

subject can find volumes of proof by merely going to the Department of the Interior of the United States and asking for certified copies of the record of the original decree creating said pueblo, known as Exhibit A, No. 422, on pages 701 and 702, of the documents pertaining to the City of Los Angeles pueblo lands.

The translation, listed as Exhibit B, together with the application for confirmation to the Board of Land Commissioners, furnishes conclusive proof of serious frauds in connection with the early acquisition of these pueblo lands by some of our Los Angeles bankers, newspaper publishers and title insurance officials.

The application for confirmation by the early land grabbers asks for sixteen square leagues, whereas the original decree called for four square leagues and the official plat "of the city lands of Los Angeles" shows that the pueblo contained only 17,172.37 acres.

As well does this official certified plat show that the lands immediately adjoining the pueblo on the Southwest and West, as well as some of those on the East were public lands. This fact has been skillfully covered up in recent years with the aid of the officials in the Department of the Interior, so that today the public is led to believe that the residential district on the South and West of the pueblo boundaries derived its title from Spanish or Mexican grants.

In most instances these lands have been sub-divided and sold to the Eastern suckers who were so anxious to acquire a fortune that they neglected to ascertain whether or not there was a valid title to the lands they were led to believe would make them both a home and a fortune.

In recent weeks, however, the banks and loan companies have had orders to desist from making any further loans on any of these lands that do not have a valid title, or which have been homesteaded in the last few years, for the reason that it is now conceded that our Government is being forced to repossess these lands for the American people and the homesteaders.

PLAIN TALK, after having investigated

these charges, determined to expose this criminal conspiracy to the American people and in that way to force a thorough house-cleaning of the officials responsible

for such a disgusting condition, for it is the purpose of PLAIN TALK to expose such criminal conspiracies and bring

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Bootlegger Placed In Charge Of Alcohol Plants By Doran

A convicted bootlegger and moonshiner was placed in charge of all of the breweries and distilleries in the United States on February 9, 1928, by Commissioner of Prohibition Doran, according to records of the Prohibition Bureau.

Paul Eschner was a special agent in the Bureau and apparently a confidant of Commissioner Doran. On December 16, 1927, Sheriff Howard Fields of Arlington County, Virginia, and State Prohibition Agents John R. Burke and James D. East, raided his home near Pierce Station, Va., on a search warrant.

The following moonshining equipment and contraband were captured and reported by Sheriff Fields: One 15-gallon copper still, one 5-gallon copper still, one 5-gallon doubler, 20 feet of copper coil, 2 gallons of raw alcohol, 5 gallons of gin, 2 quarts of rye whiskey, 4 quarts of champagne, 15 cases of beer.

On February 21, 1928, Eschner was indicted by the grand jury of Arlington County. On the same day he pleaded guilty before Judge Samuel G. Brent, but claimed the stills were "accidentally" in his possession, albeit unlawfully. For his violation of the state prohibition law he was fined \$196.

Although Doran, the chief prohibition enforcement officer of the United States, knew all about Eschner's moonshining and bootlegging activities, he was never brought to account for his Federal offenses.

Instead, Eschner was not only allowed to continue as a special agent of the Prohibition Unit without being suspended, but in the meantime he was promoted to a \$5,000-a-year job and placed in charge

of all of the breweries and distilleries in the United States.

On February 9, 1928, a special office order No. 92, Prohibition Unit, signed by Alf Oftedahl, Assistant Prohibition Commissioner, and approved by Doran, was issued in the Unit. It read:

"Mr. F. C. Dezendorf has been designated today Acting Special Agent in charge in the Field Division, and will immediately take charge of the organization in the Bureau known as the Division of Plant Control. He will in that connection, supervise and direct the work of all Special Agents, clerks, stenographers and other employees that may from time to time be assigned thereto.

"Special Agent Eschner will act as First Assistant to Mr. Dezendorf."

According to employees of the Prohibition Unit, Dezendorf was only a figurehead, Eschner being the real chief of plant control.

In this position, Eschner, convicted bootlegger, was in sole charge of supervising the breweries and distillers and to see that no alcohol was diverted and to see that no beverages containing more than one-half of one per cent alcohol was manufactured or sold.

Eschner was separated from the service May 21, 1929, not by Doran, but by the Civil Service Commission because of his character. The Civil Service examinations for employees of the Prohibition Unit, under Act of Congress, included a character test, which, unless an applicant could pass it, barred him from eligibility. —Plain Talk.

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

WILLIE SLAYS THE "DRAGON"

By WAYNE GARD
From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

Behind a big desk in the Labor Department in Washington sits one of the most glib men in America, William Nuckles Doak. Before him is a well thumbed copy of that Bible of the flagwavers, the report of the Fish committee on the activities and propaganda of the Communists in the United States.

"The socialist government of Kerensky in Russia," he reads, "was overthrown by a mere handful of communists, insignificant in number as compared with those today affiliated with the communist party in the United States."

All the communists in the United States expect to do is to collect into their organizations enough fanatical, desperate men and women to strike at strategic points—such points as they mention in their pronouncements as key industries, and to inaugurate a reign of terrorism and bring about an armed uprising."

With rising blood pressure, he reads on. He is told that "the communists and their sympathizers have only one real object in view, not to obtain control of the government of the United States through peaceful and legal political methods as a political party, but to establish by force and violence in the United States and in all other nations a 'Soviet socialist republic,' to which they refer in their literature as a 'Dictatorship of the Proletariat.'"

Many Americans were faintly amused by the Fish report and promptly forgot it. But not Mr. Doak. He becomes indignant every time he is reminded that Communist activities are being carried on in this country with scarcely any interference from the government. He is determined to act—to rid his nation of the radical scourge. He will act even though everyone else, from the president down, appears to be too busy playing golf, playing the stock market, or playing politics.

As a result, Brother Doak, a railroader by profession, has found his most satisfying role in railroading to jail and to exile American residents of foreign birth. Operating a deportation dragnet, he has wrought such terror among aliens that bogus detectives have been enabled to blackmail many who legally entered the country, promising to protect them from molestation upon payment of sums ranging from \$25 to \$500.

The methods Doak has used in this crusade are comparable to those of the Spanish inquisition and were so compared in a report of the Wickersham commission. His raiders are not stopped even by church doors.

He has boasted of the action of his agents in creating what the New York Times reported as "an atmosphere of hysteria" among 1,000 people enjoying

themselves at a dance held by the Finnish Workers' Education association. The raiders blocked the exits, ordered the musicians to be silent, and forced the dancers to produce immediate evidence of their legal entry into the country. The eighteen unable to do this were herded off to Ellis island for banishment. This raid Doak defended by saying, "They struck pay dirt all right, didn't they?"

Two alien radicals, Tao Hsuan Li and Guido Serio, he was ready to send to almost certain death in China and Italy. He reversed his stand in these cases only after the exertion of strong pressure from high places.

His whole deportation system stands condemned by the Wickersham commission as involving practices often "unconstitutional, tyrannical and oppressive," as violating "the plainest dictates of humanity," and as utilizing illegal searches, forced confessions, and "evidence" obtained through stool-pigeons, anonymous tip-offs, and malicious rumors. The commission charged his immigration agents with using third-degree and "star chamber" pressure.

Doak gloats over the numerous deportations he has made and hopes to make, appearing to gain intense satisfaction from wrenching residents—often law-abiding and industrious—from their jobs and families and sending them to become beggars in the countries from which they came many years back.

He has no solution for the gangster problem except that of deportation. Moreover, he is not satisfied with the extremely harsh deportation laws now on the books but would have even harsher ones. He would have in his office the fingerprints of every alien in the country.

Like his chief in the White House, he becomes angry and peevish when criticized. He appears to have the idea that almost everyone in the universe, except himself, is playing politics. His answer to his many critics is to tag them as "un-American." In his original answer to the Wickersham report, he evaded the main issue and included such irrelevances as an attack on the lawyer who wrote the report because of his name—Oppenheimer.

In view of these actions, some find it hard to understand how Doak ever gained an appointment to the Cabinet of the President of the United States. In his earlier record, however, there was more to commend.

At eighteen he had scraped the farm dirt from his shoes and become a railway switchman. Swinging from the ice-coated steps of boxcars, he soon gained the respect of his fellow trainmen, and early in his career he chose to serve them rather than to seek a supervisory railroad job. Repeatedly he had acted as mediator

in railway labor disputes, and usually he had been able to bring the parties to agreement without their resorting to strikes or lockouts. He had helped to formulate the Watson-Parker railroad labor act and had been active in the negotiations that ended the 1920 railway strike.

His work in mediation had won the respect of railroad operators. Their organ, the "Railway Age," had borne witness to his influence "in bringing about the improvement in the relations between railroad managements and the employees organizations."

Political honors had not made him ashamed of his humble beginnings. He still kept on the mantelpiece of his study an old ten-cent lunch basket, a relic of the days when he was glad to get \$1.30 a day for throwing switches, herding boxcars, and inhaling smoke and cinders.

Thus the appointment of Doak provoked little disfavor at the time—except from President William Green of the American Federation of Labor, who wanted a member of his organization to head the labor department. And even since then, Doak's friends have been able to point a few things in his favor. Although reputed to carry a potato for luck, he relies mainly upon hard work. While other jobholders are playing golf, he sticks behind his desk. And instead of making whoopee, he finds relaxation in working in his garden.

His friends also maintain that he cannot fairly be held responsible for all the faults pointed out by the Wickersham commission's report on the enforcement of deportation laws. Many of the terrorizing methods were in use before he became secretary of labor.

Doak has been anxious to do away with racketeering employment agencies that prey on jobless workers, but he can do little in this line since the individual states have jurisdiction in such matters.

And for those who give credit for sincerity it may be added that Doak's views, reactionary as some of them are, stand as the honest opinions of one strongly attached to his country and to his fellow men.

On some issues, on the other hand, his attitude has been suspiciously shifty. Only a decade ago, he was severely critical of both major parties and was sympathetic toward a projected third party for the workingman. But once he came in sight of a cabinet job, he—the son of a Confederate soldier—became a slavish Republican and declared that Hoover's attitude toward the open shop had been deliberately misrepresented.

In 1920, speaking before the House committee on interstate commerce, he advocated government ownership of the rail-

roads. Later, bitten by the political bug, he became an ardent defender of private ownership.

His attitude on public employment offices demonstrates both his inconsistency and his general incompetence. As legislative agent of the Brotherhood of Railway Trainmen, he advocated the adoption of a comprehensive system of public employment offices. But when both houses of Congress passed the Wagner bill, embodying the very plan he had asked for, he turned tail and supported Hoover's pocket veto.

Stung by public criticism of his and the president's opposition to the Wagner plan, he "reorganized" the federal employment service by appointing forty-nine "directors" for the states and the District of Columbia. Fifteen of these were recruited from the railway brotherhoods. Others were lame-duck politicians.

Scarcely any of them had outstanding qualifications for the work. Instead of being under the civil service laws—as would have been the case if the Wagner bill had been signed—these jobholders became political pawns like the postmasters.

Doak's widely proclaimed reorganization was still-born. Except for attaching several scores of people to the federal payroll, it found practically no jobs. Dubbed by labor economists as a "flapdoodle" organization, his new setup has been condemned by the International Association of Public Employment Services, which declared in a formal resolution that the new federal effort "is wrong in principle, has failed, and cannot succeed in an efficient, worth-while public employment service."

Despite his claim to have placed 281,769 workers in the first four months of his "reorganized" employment service, Doak has not disproved the statement of his director-general actually in charge of the service that in nine states jobs were found for only forty-six men in this period. He has also failed to refute the charge that he has working under him seven "industrial superintendents" who are each paid at least \$3,500 a year for merely opening letters and that a letter-opening machine was discarded to give these men something to do.

Like his boss and his colleagues, Doak is given to making balm pronouncements upon the early return of prosperity, only to have business developments make his words ridiculous. But he has made the radicals run for cover, and apparently he regards himself as a successful dragon slayer. Nearly all those who have observed his public actions, however—be they Republicans or Democrats—look upon him as a weak sister of the Hoover cabinet.

What The Medical Steam Roller Did To Brinkley

(Continued from page Seven)

cures resulted from gland implantations in general asthenia, rheumatism, acne, neurasthenia, poor vision, asthma, tuberculosis, senility, impotence, diabetes and locomotor ataxia.

Especially important was the fact actual benefits were obtained in the following: Epilepsy, 3 cases out of 5; dementia praecox, 1 out of 8; paranoia, 2 out of 3 cases. Accounts of his methods and their success have been published in a number of medical publications, including the Journal of the American Medical Association. Yet the Kansas Medical Board charges declared that "this operation cannot be successfully performed either with human or animal glands."

It is especially significant to point out that Dr. Stanley embarked upon this successful work to "substantiate or disprove the assertions and claims made by various writers, particularly Lydston of Chicago, and later by Voronoff of Paris and Brinkley of Milford, Kansas."

That the efforts of this noted member of the A. M. A. did substantiate the "claims of Brinkley" is shown by his own words:

"In conclusion it may be said that the implanting of testicular material has a stimulating and invigorating effect upon the recipient sexually as well as mentally and physically.

"The implant does not live but becomes necrotic. But in this process of necrosis certain unknown substances are probably released into the system.

"The glands of rams seem to be as effective as the human.

"These glands may be preserved for a week, and perhaps longer, by immersion in vaseline and freezing.

"There seems less likelihood of the implant sloughing out, when placed in the abdomen, than in the scrotum.

"With the abdominal implant the patient need be in bed for only one day.

"Any means which will increase the physical well being of an individual, as this process does, will tend to increase longevity."

Following revocation of his Kansas license, similar proceedings were instituted in other states where he held licenses to practice. In Missouri and Texas these actions are pending. Attorney General

William S. Smith, attorney for the Kansas board, also applied for an injunction against operation of the Brinkley Hospital and instituted actions intended to depopulate the hospital of its staff of physicians, surgeons and x-ray specialists. These proceedings failed.

Moving upon Brinkley from another front, the American Medical Association caused charges to be brought against him before the Federal Radio Commission seeking to force his radio station, KFKB, off the air. In this effort the A. M. A., once again was successful and, over the vote of the Democratic members, that body refused to renew the broadcasting permit of KFKB.

Reason given for this action was that Brinkley had violated radio regulations by prescribing medical treatment over the air in a "Medical Question Box" broadcast. This action by the commission appears somewhat inconsistent in view of their later action in approving similar broadcasts by a New Jersey station. The commission explained (?) this apparent inconsistency by saving the New Jersey broadcasts were prescribing for "general" rather than "specific" cases.

The Kansas doctor protested he had never heard of such a regulation and that it was hardly reasonable to expect broadcasters to obey regulations made on the spur of the moment. He offered to discontinue prescribing, but the commission refused to rescind its action. Having no other alternative, Dr. Brinkley began arrangements to sell KFKB.

At this point was staged one of the most palatable bits of "dirty work" in the history of the affair. Brinkley asked for bids for the radio station and notified the commission of his decision to sell. The Federal Radio Commission replied with announcement of its absolute refusal even to approve the sale, arguing that since his broadcasting permit had been cancelled he had nothing to sell.

The public's obvious interpretation of this action was that the Federal Radio Commission was assisting the Medical Association in its effort to "break" Brinkley and was endeavoring to "stick him" with many thousands of dollars worth of radio equipment rendered worthless because the commission would not allow it to be used.

Once more public sentiment rallied to Brinkley's banner. The radio commission was buried under a flood of protesting letters, but to no avail. Finally, backed by a strongly worded resolution passed by the Kansas legislature, Governor Wood-

ring of Kansas notified the radio commission that "if necessary" he would use the police power of the State of Kansas "to protect and defend its radio rights" and demanded that the commission approve the sale. To this demand the Federal Radio Commission ungraciously assented.

The specific act by Dr. Brinkley which aroused the most resentment among the "ethical" doctors was the "Medical Question Box"—a radio feature introduced chiefly for the benefit of those who were financially unable to obtain medical advice. He announced that he would prescribe over the air, without charge for his advice, to all such people who wished to write him describing their symptoms and condition of health in full detail.

This radio feature was immediately popular; the postoffice at Milford was jammed with letters, and drug-stores began to throng with people seeking to have the various Brinkley prescriptions filled. There were over 150 of these. When one learns that over 30,000 people called for one prescription alone, some idea may be gained of the magnitude of the Kansas specialist's philanthropic effort.

All but one of these prescriptions were supplied to druggists with no "doctor's commission" asked for nor expected. Without question it was the biggest charitable effort ever attempted by any physician in the profession which boasts of its "unselfishness."

Dr. Brinkley then announced that this was to be the first step toward realization of his ambition to build, in Milford, a clinic supported by means already devised by him and composed of units for treatment of crippled children, the blind, and others; manned by a staff of competent specialists in those lines; and a clinic where "no man, woman or child, however poor, need be turned away."

This was the spark that touched off the explosion. The amazing growth of the Brinkley institutions already had demonstrated that Brinkley's dreams were not mere vaporings of an idle mind. From 1917 the M. D.'s had seen him grow from an unknown country doctor practicing in a prairie hamlet to a widely known surgeon with a private hospital which, in that 13 years, had turned out well above 6,000 surgical cases and over 12,000 non-surgical cases.

Already Milford was a Mecca for men past 45 who journeyed thither in fear of the consequences of enlarged prostate glands or in hope of escaping the dreaded operation for removal of the gland. Al-

ready a stream of prescriptions was flowing to the corner druggist without payment for the prescribing of them stopping in the pocket of an M. D. on the way.

Now Brinkley was envisioning a gigantic hospital enterprise where all the potential patients of good "ethical" dues-paying members of the A. M. A. even could be operated upon free of charge. Perish that thought! He had to be stopped. The A. M. A. went into action. It denounced him in editorials, pamphlets, form letters and over the radio. It went after his Kansas license, and got it. It succeeded in barring him from using his own radio station. But, after every beating Brinkley has bobbed up smiling—and unlicked.

He still may practice, though he refuses to do so, for a federal court enjoined the Kansas Medical Board from interfering in his professional affairs until it may pass upon the evidence submitted at the "kangaroo court" hearing.

The Brinkley Hospital and Sanitarium at Milford, manned by a staff of surgeons, physicians and nurses whose right to practice is questioned, still is operating as always.

Brinkley holds no particular bitterness for the rank and file of the American Medical Association for he has, locked away in private files, a multitude of letters from members of the organization deploring the action taken against him and insisting that it is an element in the official leadership of the A. M. A. with which he has to contend.

Debarred from the air, he erected in Villa Acuna, Mexico, radio station XER—the largest commercial broadcasting station in the world—operating on a frequency of 735 kilocycles with 75,000-watt power. On the first occasion that the new station carried his voice over the ether waves once more, he announced the resumption of the "Medical Question Box" and stated that the realization of his ambitions had not been blocked, merely delayed. What Brinkley starts, Brinkley finishes.

Forty thousand letters have been received by Dr. Brinkley from people in Kansas, urging him to make the race for governor—this time with his name printed on the ballot. This sufficiently attests the unshakable hold he has on the confidence and esteem of the people who wrote his name with lead pencils on enough ballots to plaster every billboard in the state.

People have confidence in a man who can take a beating but can't be "licked!"

THE GREAT AMERICAN LOBBY

Methodist Board Of Temperance, Prohibition And Public Morals

From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

One of the most effective lobbies in Washington today, despite its protestations that it is not a lobby (that's what they all say), is the Methodist Board of Temperance, Prohibition and Public Morals, presided over by a master politician and churchman, Dr. Clarence True Wilson.

Since the death of Wayne B. Wheeler, the star of the Anti-Saloon League has been steadily waning while that of the Methodist Board has been gradually ascending. In fact, the organized "drys" of the nation have been looking more and more to Dr. Wilson for leadership, since the shoes of Wayne B. Wheeler have become noticeably too big for either Dr. Ernest H. Cherrington or Dr. F. Scott McBride, and also since Bishop Cannon has been hoist on his own petard.

The home of the Methodist Board has

been irreverently called the "Methodist Vatican" many times by certain newspaper writers. They took their text from the handsome and pretentious marble edifice which is just across the lawn from the East Front of the Capitol. Dr. Wilson is frequently charged with looking across this grassy expanse and hypnotizing members of Congress into keeping the Volstead Act on the books, just as Wayne B. Wheeler is supposed to have done in bygone days from the Bliss Building, just to the North of the Capitol and its stately dome.

The Board claims to be essentially an educational institution, engaged in temperance work. Its activities are not by nature political and its interest in legislation is said to be secondary and incidental.

That does not mean that it has in the past or will in the future ignore the efforts of wet politicians to establish immortality by law. The Board is the legally created and authorized agent and servant of the Methodist Episcopal Church for activity in the broad lines indicated in the three terms in its name.

It is responsible to the General Conference of the Church and is supported through the World Service Commission by annual approval of askings. The control is vested in a Board of Managers appointed

by the bishops. One of the bishops of the Church is president of the Board.

The purpose of the Church in establishing the Board is stated by the General Conference: "To make more effective the efforts of the Church to create a Christian public sentiment which will relate the experiences of the Gospel of Christ to the economic, political, industrial and social relations of life and which will crystallize opposition to all public violations of the moral law and to all attempts to undermine and destroy civil and religious liberties."

The church numbers in its membership members of all great political parties. The Board, is, therefore, non-partisan in its attitudes and methods. It does not concern itself with political questions save as they may relate to public morals.

It does not endorse or ban candidates, but it does make known to its constituency the recorded positions of parties and candidates in regard to matters which concern the moral interests.

The Board participated in the movement which resulted in creating overwhelming popular demand for the prohibition law, specializing in street speaking, automobile campaigning, debating, and the circulation of literature.

Its secretaries, by direction of the

church, visit annual conferences of the denomination each year. Collection, classification and recording of information goes forward constantly.

Surveys, statistical and of other character, are published. Reference works are produced.

Textbooks are published for the use of classes in the Church. Leaflets and other material helpful in the temperance education of Methodist young people in the Sunday Schools and Epworth Leagues are published and methods of systematic education examined.

The Board issues a Clipseet to the editors of the country. This is in keeping with the traditional Methodist custom of above-board advocacy of beliefs and principles. The position of the church and, insofar as it is possible, the consensus of opinion of the Methodist people is frankly set forth.

A work in behalf of total abstinence is maintained among both colored and white. Forty thousand colored school pupils were pledged to abstinence during the past few months.

Assistance is given, so far as may be, to Methodists in other countries in promoting similar work. A young people's secretary is in charge of a special department.

Have War Vets Forgotten How To Fight?

By CAPT. CHARLES P. SMITH
From Plain Talk Magazine
(By Permission)

The American Legion has taken a false stand in the fight for the balance of the adjusted service certificates. The action at the Detroit Legion convention resulting in a beer promise was a frame-up.

There are 3,500,000 ex-service men who are badly in need of the balance on their adjusted service certificates before the compound interest charged by the government on our own money eats the certificates up. The political oligarchy who control the Legion know that a veteran who has a \$1,000 certificate will at the end of 1945 have paid back to the government in compound interest the sum of \$450.20. He will have drawn only \$49.50 over half the amount of his certificate.

The political oligarchy who sold out the Legion on a promise of beer knew that they could never fulfill that promise. They know that 95 per cent of the million Legion members favor immediate payment. They know that the actions of 902 delegates does not represent the desires of a million Legion members and even less reflects the desires of three million veterans who belong to no organizations.

The Legion members know that Theodore Roosevelt, erstwhile Governor of Porto Rico and present Governor of the Philippines; Gen. Frank T. Hines, chief of the Veterans Bureau, and Hanford MacNider, Minister to Canada, are the Presidential delegates who tricked the Legion convention into misrepresenting the views of the million Legion members. The Legion members all know that the national administration of the Legion and the national convention are ruled and dominated by a political oligarchy rather than by the rank and file through sincere delegate action as was borne out by the advance selection, announcement and subsequent railroading through by political trading and connivance of the present national commander by the so-called "king makers."

The Legion members know that the action of the Detroit convention reflects the political activities and maneuvering and political desires of legionnaires holding appointive offices, such as Theodore Roosevelt, Gen. Frank T. Hines, Hanford MacNider and others and was not the unbiased action of the individual delegates to the convention.

The Legion members know that the present national commander is hiding behind the action of the Detroit convention, claiming that his hands are tied and thus avoiding the issue.

The Legion members know that the Legion is making a tremendous drive for membership and is claiming and will claim that any increase in membership will be an expression of approval from the veterans of their bonus stand at Detroit. Legion members have begun to realize that all the heads of the Legion have done is to use the bonus question for a membership drive. Those same heads have not stopped to figure that if the bonus fails to pass at this term of Congress that the Legion will lose over half its membership.

When over a million members of the American Legion pay more than one million dollars annually to support national headquarters and the American Legion monthly magazine, and in addition pay another million dollars to the State departments to support them, they have the right to expect that the hired and paid employees of national and state headquarters and of the American Legion Monthly will work in their behalf in every way.

It is time that the rank and file of the Legion see to it that these hired and paid employees of national and state departments

and of the magazine get on the job 100 per cent—or get off the job.

Where is that "Voice of the Legion"—the American Legion monthly magazine? Is it afraid to tackle a he-man subject or a he-man job? Will it have the courage to publish Hon. Wright Patman's speech in full?

In reporting the Detroit national convention, the American Legion monthly magazine found no space to print the fact-giving speeches of advocates of immediate payment, but had plenty of room to print verbatim the "sob" speech against immediate payment made by a friend of the ex-national commander. The Legion members know what political trade was made in exchange for voting down the bonus question at the Detroit convention.

The Legion members who contributed over two million dollars last year to the national and state departments would like to know why the national executive committee, which met in November at Indianapolis, lacked the intestinal fortitude to tackle the bonus question.

The preamble to the constitution of the American Legion says, in part, that "we associate ourselves together to combat the autocracy of both the classes and the masses; to make right the master of might; to safeguard and transmit to posterity the principles of justice, freedom and democracy."

Are these meaningless phrases, or do they stand for something? If they mean anything, how can the American Legion stand back in times like these and do nothing? As the American Legion is made up of fighting men, isn't it the organization to tackle the bonus question? Have the legionnaires forgotten how to fight? Are the rank and file of the Legion going to be the backbone or the wishbone in this bonus fight?

The politicians who control the Legion and the opponents of the immediate cash payment know that these certificates can be paid in full now, without raising taxes or floating bond issues or disturbing the finances or business of the country. They know that the adjusted service certificates are equivalent to government bonds and that the ex-service men should be allowed just the same as the United States banks, to deposit their certificates and receive in exchange therefor, without interest, government bank notes or currency, which the ex-service men could use immediately as legal tender, just as the banks do. And that this money would go immediately into the channels of trade and relieve the so-called depression.

The Legion members are sick and tired of the duplicity and hypocrisy of the rule of the political oligarchy and it is high time they rose in their might and cleaned out these "political legionnaires."

The American Legion must look to Congress to right the wrongs which Wall Street and its control on the administration since 1921 has brought about. No help can be forthcoming from this administration. Congress must be made to realize that the legionnaires have been betrayed by President Hoover and the royal family. Congress must be made to realize that unless justice is done four million ex-service men will be literally stumping the country for Congressmen who will represent the will of their constituents instead of the will of J. P. Morgan and Andrew Mellon.

Congress' first mistake was in the passage of the bill appropriating two hundred million dollars for the Veterans Bureau, which Mr. Hoover asked for so quickly and they were equally as quick to grant, after being warned that this was a move by Messrs. Mellon and Hoover to be used as a smoke screen to befog the minds of the public as well as the veterans and lead

them to believe that the bonus bill had been passed, thereby letting up in their fight for the balance due on their adjusted compensation certificates, which Congress already publicly confessed as being a just debt due the World War veterans for services rendered.

Congress seems determined to place the tax burden on the backs of the already overtaxed common people who pay on what they owe and not on what they own. And it persistently refuses to place the income tax on those best able to pay it.

It persistently refuses to make those corporations who have had billions of dollars "refunded" to them by Mr. Mellon, as well as to himself, prove that this money was returned to them honestly. It should make them disgorge these billions of dollars and it will take care of all tax problems and leave a surplus in the treasury.

Congress donated millions of dollars of the taxpayers' money to the Farm Board to be squandered and spent building up political fences for the Special Privilege Administration and which amounts to nothing more than a politician's dole.

At the insistence of Mr. Hoover it passed a two billion dollar bankers' dole to help thaw out the frozen assets of a few more bankers, yet deaf ears were turned to relieving the 3,500,000 ex-service men who hold two billion dollars worth of frozen assets in their hands in the form of adjusted compensation certificates.

Out of the 6,000,000 unemployed, 1,000,000 are World War veterans, the boys who, back in 1917 and 1918, saved the—almighty dollars of the war profiteers and the special privilege class who have ridden the common people ragged the past ten years, and who now oppose the balance of the payment on the adjusted compensation certificates the veterans are trying to obtain, first, because they need it to procure the necessities of life; second, because it is the only relief the unemployed can ever hope to obtain at this session; third, because unless it is paid now the compound interest charged by the government on our own money will eat up the balance of the certificates.

Now there is supposed to be no class distinction or class legislation in this land of the supposedly free. Therefore,

What It Costs To Trim Suckers

The price of seats on the highly lucrative New York (Wall Street) Stock Exchange has increased tremendously in the past forty years, so great have been the droves of lambs which have been led to the financial slaughter pens of lower New York City.

In 1885 \$34,000 was a good average price for a seat on the 'Change. By 1905 they had increased to \$85,000; by 1910 to \$94,000; by 1920 to \$115,000; by 1926 to \$175,000; by 1927 (the Coolidge "bull" market) \$305,000; and by 1929 to \$625,000.

There is no wild rush to buy these plush seats nowadays. But wait until the good old "bull days" come back. If the American sucker public runs true to past performances the price of Stock Exchange seats will go higher than ever.

SIMILES OF THE DAY

If Mr. Hoover is a second Lincoln, cotton is selling for a dollar a pound, wheat for three bucks and corn for two and a half.

doesn't "equality of opportunity" demand that the veterans be treated as generously as Mr. Hoover has treated the bankers.

Is Congress going to persist in wasting its time in trivial debates while the needy and unemployed are suffering, following the dictates of party politics rather than its own intelligence, spending public funds recklessly, playing to the local electorate at the expense of the national welfare, neglecting important issues such as the full payment now of the adjusted compensation certificates and relief for the farmers and unemployed.

We are looking to Congress for initiation of measures of relief. We plain citizens demand an honest concern from Congress to give serious consideration to the most pressing and important problems that confront the nation and public today and that it deal with them courageously and wisely.

Los Angeles Land Juggling Conspiracy

(Continued from page Eight)

about the prosecution and imprisonment of those who are guilty of such flagrant contempt of law and order. Such men should be deported as undesirables and forever forbidden the sacred privilege of setting their feet on American soil.

One of such men came near involving the Chairman of the Senate Public Lands Committee in a conspiracy to extort the sum of \$10,000 from one of the attorneys representing a large group of American citizens who had filed application for homestead for some of these public lands adjacent to the Los Angeles district.

It is claimed by the attorneys for the homesteaders that \$3,000 was actually paid and the homesteaders were informed that it was paid for the purpose of bringing Senators Nye, Dale and Bratton back to Los Angeles to hold further hearings in connection with these land title frauds. Since the Senate of the United States, through its committee on contingent expenses of the Senate, appropriated several thousand dollars for the purpose of enabling this committee to proceed to Los Angeles and make a thorough investigation of these matters, it seems reasonable that any honest American citizen should ask the question: "Why should the attorney for the homesteaders be asked to put up another \$10,000 to pay the expenses of the members of this Senate Committee?"

Then this same attorney stated that in order to secure protection for the California homesteaders, he entered into what he terms a "gentleman's agreement" with a man who was at one time Assistant Secretary of the Interior and now said to be a solicitor, or attorney, in charge of public land matters.

Certain land thieves and their accomplices have boasted that they had spent some \$32,000,000 in bribery among officials in Washington to prevent any further investigation of their criminal activities and to prevent the homesteaders ever acquiring possession of these public lands on which they have filed their claims as the laws provides.

PLAIN TALK in its next issue will print the inside facts as submitted to the United States Senate Public Lands Committee in their investigation of these conditions. As well will PLAIN TALK print the names of the men who are responsible for the bribery of these officials—at least as many of them as can be proven guilty by the time the next issue goes to press.

POLITICAL BUNK FATTENS FARMERS

United Farm Federation
Of America Only
Real Solution

Bunk and more of it is what is fattening the farmers of America today. Political bunk. It is hard to read a newspaper today but what some candidate is not saying "The city folks will gain if the farmer gets the price for his crops—that the farmer will gain if we guarantee him 6 per cent money."

William McAduo gave an address in Houston, Texas, and farmers listen to this—he says it is important that the farmer's purchasing power be restored as a step to prosperity.

The newspapers gloried in his sayings, editorials were written right and left, hundreds of columns were used to print his speech—that is what we call BUNK—plain undulated BUNK.

Not that it is not the truth, because it is, but the phrase is shopworn, and it is broadcast when a politician says it, but kept quiet when a farmer mentions it.

To the U. F. F. A. it is a compliment—our association has preached that since its formation and our members preached it for a year before we organized.

They are rapidly coming to the very foundation of the U. F. F. A. to solve the prosperity question, and when they solve it, they will merely pattern after us.

With the farmers controlling ONE-THIRD of the buying power of America, is there any question about his being able to bring back prosperity if he gets the money to buy things with? Certainly NOT.

The question is, HOW WILL HE GET THE MONEY? The government is not going to give it to him—they would not dare do that or we would have "class legislation." The government does not intend to do that, and Senator Borah realizes that when he starts his drive for guaranteed 6 per cent money for the farmers.

You farmers can stay "put" as you are and have been for 50 years, yes 100 years, and you will always be in your present plight, but on the other hand you can "get together as one unit" and demand, in fact force your demands on the public and get what you ask for.

It's about time all farmers realize this spreading of the BUNK will not put money in the farmer's bank account or pay off the mortgage, and there is only one way he can do it. That way is for them all to join one organization, fight, think and work together as one unit, then they will regulate their own prices of their products. He will then have money, will go to town and buy, and the city unemployed will go back to work to make what the farmer needs and buys.

It's all just too simple for anything, and in fact it is so simple that the farmers eyes are so covered with wool—some of them—that they cannot see, they can only listen—and they listen to this political and governmental BUNK about farm board, debenture, equalization and "what nots," and all he does do IS LISTEN while he RIDES ALONG ON THE STARVED MULE.

AWAKEN, we say, join the United Farm Federation of America, get together as ONE, and as ONE you will route them all and gain your independence from the DEBUNKERS. It costs only \$10 a year to do that and don't listen so much to the newspaper publishers who are continually preaching against you. If interested in this single unit organization, just send your address to the United Farm Federation of America, Box 296, Muscatine, Iowa, for complete literature.

Farmers Swapping Foods In Illinois

On account of money's being so hard to procure, farmers in the vicinity of Benton, Illinois, have restored primitive barter of foods. Wheat has been exchanged for other of the essentials of life. In many instances families have in their food supplies for the winter without handling any money at all.

To get a uniform test of cream, it is important to turn the cream separator at the speed recommended by the manufacturer.

JOIN NOW

ACT TODAY



AN ORGANIZATION
FOR
FARMERS ONLY

L. A. Loos, Pres.
Hedrick, Ia.

FERTILIZER ADDS TO GRAIN YIELD

Treatment Of Limestone
And Superphosphate
Helps Crops

AMES, Iowa — For an investment of \$1.40 an acre for limestone and superphosphate, an extra 11.8 bushels of corn an acre, 19 bushels of oats an acre and more than half a ton of hay an acre have been grown on Johnson Brothers farm near Agency in Wapello county.

These facts are shown by figures by H. R. Meldrum of the soils section of the Experiment Station at Iowa State College. Johnson Brothers has been co-operating with the Experiment Station for 13 years in testing various combinations of fertilizers.

What Summary Shows

Professor Meldrum's summary shows that on plots treated with manure, limestone and superphosphate the average corn yield from five crops was 78.5 bushels an acre as compared with 66.5 bushels on the check plot which was not treated. The oats yield on plots given the same treatment average 75.9 bushels from three crops, 19.8 bushels more than the check plot. The hay yield of clover and timothy and clover, mixed was 2.41 tons, .64 tons more than the check plot. Winter wheat yielded 39 bushels an acre, 16.5 bushels more than the check.

Twenty per cent superphosphate is applied 3 years in the 4-year rotation at the rate of 120 pounds an acre. The cost at 1931 prices for the three applications is \$3.60 an acre, or 90 cents an acre a year. The cost of limestone is 50 cents an acre a year.

Grundy Silt Loam

When rock phosphate or complete commercial fertilizer was substituted for superphosphate, the yields on most crops were not quite so high. On corn, however, rock phosphate gave a slightly higher yield. The cost of applying rock phosphate at 1931 prices is \$2 an acre, and the cost of complete commercial fertilizer is \$2.72.

The Johnson farm is on Grundy silt loam which predominated in about 18 counties in the two southern tiers of Iowa. Although these experiments apply particularly to that soil type, the same fertilizer treatments are of value on practically all Iowa land, according to college soils men.

HE WASN'T COWED!

City man: "How old is this cow?"

Farmer: "Two years."

C. M.: "How do you know?"

F.: "By looking at her horns."

C. M.: "What a fool I am. I might have seen that she has two horns."

Five states, Wisconsin, Minnesota, New York, Illinois, and Texas, have more than 1,000,000 dairy cows.

Unfair Newspapers

In this column will appear the names of those newspapers which have published discriminating articles about our association as per Section 2 and 3 of Article 13. If you hear of others, send us the clippings.

Muscatine Journal, Muscatine, Iowa.

Davenport Democrat, Davenport, Iowa.

Ottumwa Courier, Ottumwa, Iowa.

Wallace Farmer and Iowa Homestead, Des Moines, Ia.

The first three are published by the Lee Syndicate, which also publishes the Kewanee, Ill., Star-Courier, Mason City Globe Gazette, Lincoln, Neb., Star and papers at Madison, Wis., LaCrosse, Wis., and Hannibal, Mo.

Treated With Lime And Phosphate



The upper picture is typical of short grass and bare spots in many Iowa pastures which are over-grazed and low in fertility. Such a pasture gives a small amount of feed for livestock and allows washing and erosion. The lower picture was taken by William Watkins, extension soils specialist at Iowa State College, of a good pasture in June. This pasture was treated with lime and phosphate, disked and seeded early in the spring and not over-grazed. The pasture crop is clover, timothy and blue grass.

HOW TO INCREASE COW MILK YIELD

Feed three pounds of silage for each 100 pounds liveweight of the cow; all the hay she will eat, and in addition approximately 4 to 45 pounds of grain for each pound of milk over 16 pounds produced for Holsteins, and 55 to 60 of a pound of grain for each pound of milk produced over 10 pounds for Jerseys. Feed legume hay—alfalfa or clover, etc.—if possible. If you have no legume hay and have to feed grass hay, feed more grain. This system of feeding will cause your cows to produce to their limit, if they are kept warm, comfortable and in good condition.

HERE'S WAY TO DEHORN CALVES

Use caustic potash while the calf is very young and horns are mere buttons. Clip hair around base of small horns or buttons and apply petroleum to skin around horn to prevent caustic from eating skin. Take stick of caustic wrapped in paper or in cotton; slightly moisten one end and rub over surface of the undeveloped horn. It generally takes two or three applications. Let caustic dry after application. Protect calves from rain a few days to prevent caustic from running off.

HONEY OUTLOOK FOR 1932 GOOD

Return Of Normal Flow
Is Predicted By
State Apiarist

AMES, Iowa—Honey producers in Iowa face a favorable outlook for 1932, following two years of drouth and short honey crops, according to F. B. Paddock, state apiarist in the Iowa State College Extension Service.

Shortage in honey crops has existed for two seasons all over the country, Mr. Paddock said, with the result that stocks are cleaned up and buyers are reported to be looking for honey in small lots. The shortage is national in scope, he said.

"Indications for 1932, however, point to a return to normal honey flow and adequate supplies of nectar," he added. "The demand for honey is gradually increasing."

Beekeepers have permitted stocks of bees to become depleted in numbers and quality and equipment to lapse into poor condition, due to the drouth, Mr. Paddock said. He considers that the main problem facing the honey producer, is "to use good bees, good equipment and good methods to keep production costs as low as possible."

There is something about fresh dirt, it seems, that peps up growing chicks. To believe it one has but to notice how chicks raised with hens having free range generally develop into strong, healthy youngsters.

Research at several agricultural colleges indicates that young chickens develop more rapidly, than, do older ones, and that it requires less feed to put a pound of weight on young chickens than on older ones.

Crowding in a corner causes the birds to sweat; this, in turn, makes them susceptible to colds, chickenpox and kindred diseases. Many good pullets have been ruined in that way.

DON'T WAIT --- JOIN NOW!

Here's a farm organization with a plan that's going to "go over the top" and win the battle of the farmer. It's a common sense principle—just like the powerful capitalistic groups are formed.

"Put it off" never accomplished anything. Only 25 per cent of the farmers are organized and the other 75 per cent wonder why times are so bad and prices on produce so low.

It's YOUR chance—Join us today. Nothing will stop this worthy organization from growing. Dues only \$10 annually —May be paid semi-annually with produce or post-dated checks. WE NEED YOU.

JOIN:

UNITED FARM FEDERATION OF AMERICA

Box 1413, Des Moines, Iowa

L. A. LOOS, Hedrick, Iowa NORMAN BAKER, Muscatine, Ia.,

PRESIDENT

SECRETARY

"SAY YOU SAW IT IN THE FREE PRESS"

General Features and Hints for Women

In The Spring Feminine Fancies Turn Towards FASHIONS



By Margot Herzog

We've waxed enthusiastic over the styles this year, and with reason to. For there have been ever so many original things appearing. What with a medley of sleeve designs... a definite tendency towards a different silhouette... an originality in hats... and color in everything... it isn't odd or unusual that fashion enthusiasts should be happier than ever before with their crop of 1932 styles. Fabrics have also featured this same original treatment, as our illustration shows. In this particular drawing, tweeds and cottons are stressed for these costumes are tailored affairs showing simple contrast and with little or no decoration.

Everyone is agreed that this is a great year for capes. Therefore, as McCall 6908 shows a tendency in this direction, one is assured of the timely chic of this particular design. In this frock, epaulet sleeves are featured, and their width produces a cape-like quality which gives them a high rating in smartness. Buttons are used decoratively at either shoulder line, and their placing further accents the width at the shoulder line. This width is necessary this year... it's one of the differences in the silhouette of today. It's wideness at the shoulders... narrowed through the waist... and out at the elbows... this last effect being produced by short capes which clear the elbow line.

McCall 6931 features contrasting fabric and color at the simple yet original neckline and at the cuffs. Again three buttons decorate the neckline and call attention to the interesting cut of the contrasting fabric. A higher waistline is shown... look closely and you will see that there is

a seaming just under this neckline band. However, the belt is placed at the natural waistline. A contrasting bodice might be featured... making the upper part of a lighter or printed color and the rest of the frock from the higher waistline seaming down of a contrasting tone.

And, if you are interested, here are a few last-minute ideas we heard of before going to press. Watch polka dots. Almost every woman adores at least one frock of polka dotted material, and this year the fabric is used so adroitly and so cleverly, smart fashionables are sure to want one and even two such costumes in their new wardrobes. Sometimes, even two sizes of polka dots are used in one frock... this is where there are contrasting bodices or jackets. Try this idea on one of your own jacket outfits. Then there are guimpes... yes, though you might doubt this, that very young idea of a guimpe is back again. And bibs too. Shades of our youth, when a bib was something put about our fronts to keep off those spots we were so apt to get on our clean frocks. But pique bibs are extremely smart when ensembled with cotton mesh frocks, and there's nothing juvenile about the way they are used.

Evening frocks are twisting their way to fame this season. With an adroit twist of the bodice or an original twisting of a scarf and belt, all manner of new effects are being achieved. Printed marquisette, plain colored chiffon and printed crepes are among the lovely fabrics being used by the French designers. The flowers that bloom in the spring have nothing on these lovely flower-printed materials.

McCall
6908McCall
6931

USE CORDS CAREFULLY

Connecting cords on electrical equipment are often carelessly handled. Do not pull out the plug of a piece of equipment by the cord, and do not let the cord of an iron rub against the iron when in use. When not in use, hang the cord over a hook so that it does not bend sharply. Have all worn cords replaced. If you can not do this at once, bind the weak part of the cord with adhesive tape.

What is believed to be the shortest name in the United States is Ida Ek.

WHEN SPENDING A DOLLAR

If there are children in the family, each dollar that goes for food should be spent like this: 25 cents for milk and cheese, 20 to 25 cents for vegetables and fruits 15 to 20 cents for bread and cereals, 15 to 20 cents for butter, lard or other fats, and sugar or molasses, 15 to 20 cents for meat, fish, and eggs. A family of adults would need less milk and cheese, and correspondingly more vegetables and fruit.

Despite their wealth women on the French islands of St. Pierre and Miquelon do manual labor.

TOMATO REALLY IMPORTANT FOOD

No Other Vegetable Can
Match It For The
Daily Menu

The tomato is a peculiarly important food, says the Bureau of Home Economics of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. No other vegetable gives quite so many kinds of value for the money, and no other is more readily available, in one form or another, in all parts of the country at all times of the year. We have nothing to match the tomato in flavor, in color, or in variety of possibilities for the table.

If you doubt this, try to imagine what your meals would be like without the "love apple," as it used to be called. No broiled or fried tomatoes. No tomato juice for cocktails. No tomato soup and no tomato flavor in vegetable or chicken creole soup. No catsup or chili sauce. No scalloped or stuffed tomatoes, no macaroni with tomatoes, no tomato omelet. No tomatoes for Swiss steak and meat loaf. No sliced tomato or jellyed tomato salad. No tomato preserves. Certainly no other one article of food is utilized in quite so many ways, or would be missed more by most people.

Food Values Important

Quite as important, however, as its flavor, color and general attractiveness, are the food values of the tomato. Moreover, it is easy to can tomatoes and they are available all year at reasonable cost. The tomato is used as a vegetable, but it is really a fruit, and it serves the same purpose in the balanced diet as the citrus fruits. Oranges and grapefruit are highly recommended by nutritionists for their vitamin content. Tomatoes contain the same vitamins, and nowadays tomato juice is almost interchangeable with orange juice in the menu. Each is also a good source of several minerals.

Tomato juice is fed to little babies, to make sure they will get enough vitamins, especially vitamin C. This vitamin is easily destroyed in cooking, but the tomato, unlike the non-acid vegetables, retains a goodly portion of its vitamin C even when cooked or canned. It furnishes also some vitamin A, which is not easy to provide in sufficient quantity in a low-cost diet, either for children or adults. A variety of foods contain vitamin A—liver, butter, carrots, cream cheese, greens of many kinds, as well as tomatoes—but it takes much more than a daily serving of any one of these foods, the scientists say, to provide all the vitamin A one person should have.

The tomato also contains vitamin B, which is necessary for growth and appetite.

Tomato Juice "Cocktail"

One excellent way to vary the use of tomatoes is the tomato juice "cocktail" which is now so popular. The juice may be served alone or it may be flavored in various ways according to taste. The "cocktail" is easy to make, either by adding the seasoning to the canned juice, or by cooking the fresh or canned tomatoes for a few minutes, with the seasonings, and then rubbing through a sieve to take out the seeds. This flavored juice which is the "cocktail" may be kept in quantity in a refrigerator and used from day to day as desired.

To make tomato jelly, for salad, add gelatine, pour into wet custard cups and put in a cold place until set.

Choosing That Tie

If you are going to choose your husband's ties for spring, you will be interested to know that the smartest cravats are being made of silk with a woven or printed design. These are a nice relief from solid colors. Heavy silks in dark blue, red, or brown have a tiny woven dot of a bright contrasting color. For informal wear printed brocade crepes are the fashionable thing. White dots or faint white diagonal stripes are the correct thing for daytime wear.

Mrs. Helen M. Schluraff, proprietor of one of the largest florist stores in Erie, and owner and operator of eight greenhouses, is the first woman to become a county commissioner in Pennsylvania.

OUR READERS' COOKING

Help the other readers of the Midwest Free Press to cook. Send in the recipes you like best, sign your name and address, and they will be gladly published.

Peach Cobbler

1 egg beaten
1 cup sugar
3 tables. butter
½ teas. salt
½ cup milk
1½ cups flour
1 teas. baking powder
6 to 8 peaches
Add sugar to egg and beat until creamy. Add butter, beat until thoroughly blended. Add flour, baking powder and salt sifted together, alternately with milk. Put a cup upside down in a baking dish and fill two-thirds full of peaches. Pour batter over this and bake in moderate oven one hour.—Mrs. Herman Hickey, 2714 Elm St., Quincy, Illinois.

Salmon Patties

Take one can of salmon, 1 egg, a little salt and pepper and mix together well. Then roll out some crackers real fine—make salmon in patties, roll in cracker crumbs and fry in hot butter until brown.—Mrs. Edna M. Strong, 1000 E 1st St., Muscatine, Iowa.

Nut Bread

2 cups of flour
2 teas. baking powder
½ teas. salt
½ cup of sugar
½ cup of walnuts
1 egg beaten well
Pour milk into well beaten eggs, and put into dry ingredients. Let raise 20 minutes and bake one hour in slow oven.—Mrs. G. B. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Sandwich Spread

Take one pound of cooked lean pork and run through food chopper, also grind two large onions. Mix these two ingredients with cold salad dressing, adding a little celery or green pepper if desired, and spread between slices of buttered dark bread.—Mary Iser, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Fried Pies

Make regular plain pastry. Roll out ½ of an inch thick. Cut in large circles. Put a tablespoon of seasoned applesauce in center of pastry. Moisten edges with cold water and fold over in semi-circle. Press edges with tines of fork, and fry in deep fat until brown.—Mrs. A. B. Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Roast Beef Hash

½ cup boiling water
1 ¾ cup mashed potatoes
2 teas. grated onion
1 ¾ cup meat
½ teas. salt
2 tables. butter
Put meat through food chopper and mix with mashed potatoes, onion, salt and boiling water. Heat frying pan, add butter, and when hot, turn in the mixture and fry until a golden brown. Garnish with parsley.—Mrs. Lloyd Briggs, Davenport, Iowa.

Potato Salad

4 cups cold boiled potatoes diced
1 small onion minced
3 hard boiled eggs, chopped
½ cup diced celery
1 cup salad dressing
3 slices broiled bacon
Mix all ingredients together and allow to stand until well chilled before serving. If a warm potato salad is desired, mix the ingredients when the potatoes are warm, and add hot bacon with drippings.—Mrs. Theo. Bandy, Dundee, Iowa.

Cocoanut Cookies

1 cup butter
5 eggs
2 cups brown sugar
3 cups flour
½ teas. cream of tartar
½ teas. soda
1 cup cocoanut
Mix all ingredients together in evening in rolls. Put in a cool place over night and in the morning cut in slices and bake in a moderate oven.—Mrs. Wm. Schneekloth, Davenport, Iowa.

Cabbage Salad

1 medium head of cabbage
½ dozen sweet pickles
3 stalks celery
½ cup nut meats
2 hard boiled eggs.
Chop all ingredients fine and add enough salad dressing to moisten.—Mrs. A. C. Sipe, Cuba, Illinois.

Walnut Creams

Dissolve one pound of powdered sugar in one half teacup of water. Boil five minutes and let cool slowly, stirring it constantly. Flavor when cold. Form into small balls, press half a walnut in each one and roll in granulated sugar.—Hattie Kroeger, Wilton, Iowa.

If You're Not Blond, Brunet or Red-Head, You're Brownnet

HOLLYWOOD — Hail now the brownnet!

For years girls who weren't out and out blonds, brunets or red-heads have been in a quandary as to just how they should classify themselves.

But they have no more worries. Hollywood has solved the problem for them. If a girl has to hesitate over her complexion when filling out a driver's license or passport application in the future all she has to do is put down "brownnet."

Casting directors really are responsible for this new classification although it was devised by a Hollywood makeup expert. It all came about because casting directors met with so many disappointments when casting pictures. Looking through their blond files, they would call an actress only to find that her hair really was a light brown. And the brunet files contained the names of so many actresses who actually weren't genuine brunets at all.

Something had to be done about those in-betweeners, they decided. So "brownnet" was coined.

According to statistics compiled on Hollywood's actresses, brownnets outnumber red-heads by eight to one. They are two and a half times as plentiful as blonds. And they lead brunets by 33 per cent. In other words, this new fourth classification is a rather important one.

Motion picture beauty experts are of the opinion that this definite classification of brownnets will have a very favorable reaction on

feminine beauty throughout the country. It has been the in-betweeners, they point out, who have gone in for peroxide, henna and other ingredients in a vain attempt to place themselves in one of the three definite classes.

However, most such attempts have been failures because they have robbed the girls of a certain naturalness.

Norma Shearer, Barbara Stanwyck, Dorothy Jordan, Barbara Kent and June Collyer, all classed as brunets in the past, are cited as perfect brownnets. Jeanette MacDonald, Janet Gaynor and Loretta Young, formerly classed as blonds, also come into this new group.

In direct contrast to them, one finds the true blonds and genuine brunets.

Among the blonds are Jean Harlow, who has her own particular platinum shade. Constance and Jean Bennett, Ann Harding, Leila Hyams, Evelyn Knapp, Dorothy MacKail, Carole Lombard and Anita Page.

The brunets include Dolores Del Rio, Lupe Velez, Mary Brian, Kay Francis, Pifi Dorsey and Evelyn Brent. Then there are the red-heads with Joan Crawford, Sally Eilers, Elissa Landi, Nancy Carroll, Peggy Shannon, Ginger Rogers and Mary Astor as the leaders.

The national president of the American Legion auxiliary is Mrs. Wilmer Hoyal of Arizona.

Doctor Calls Vaccination An Insult to Common Sense

Superstitious Creed And Useless Says Famous Medic

Walter R. Hadwen, M. D., M. R. C. S., L. R. C. P., (gold medalist in surgery and medicine) of 32 Charing Cross, London, Eng., who, before the "conscience clause" had been added to the Compulsory Vaccination acts in Great Britain, had been prosecuted nine times for refusing to submit his own children to vaccination, is a most uncompromising and unrelenting opponent of vaccination.

In his published lecture, "The Case Against Vaccination," he has some very interesting things to say about the origin, history and failure of the vaccination cult.

"As a medical man," he begins "I look upon vaccination as an insult to common sense, as superstitious in its origin, unscientific in theory and practice, and useless and dangerous in its character."

Mere Superstitious Creed

"One is certainly told," he continues, "that this is a purely medical question. It is one of observation, of history and of statistics, and any intelligent layman can understand it as well as a medical man. It is a mere superstitious creed and needs no professional knowledge to grasp it."

"And what is more, I can say from what I have learned from experience, that intelligent anti-vaccinators know more about this subject than the majority of medical men today. And furthermore, the very moment you take a medical prescription and you incorporate it in an act of parliament you enforce it against the wills and consciences of intelligent people by fines, distraints and imprisonments, it passes beyond the confines of a purely medical question and becomes essentially a social and political one."

In his pamphlet, "The Modern Medicine Man," Dr. Hadwen says vaccine lymph is alleged to be cowpox virus, and is manufactured as follows:

The Process

A calf three to six months old is firmly strapped to a specially designed tilting table, its abdomen shaved, and from 100 to 120 incisions are made in its skin with a sharp scalpel. Into these incisions virus is well rubbed by the aid of a bone spatula, and the animal is then released and tied up by its head (so that it cannot lick the irritating sores) for five days, until the wounds become scabs.

The calf is then returned to the table, rebound, the whole surface of its abdomen washed with warm water, each scab is separately gripped with a clamp and the top of the crust removed, or the skin is put firmly on the stretch and the contents of each sore carefully scraped out with a steel spoon.

The contents of these 120 scabs consist of lymph, pus, blood, dead skin, etc., all of which is transferred to a crucible and mixed thoroughly with an equal quantity of glycerine by means of a small electric motor. It is afterwards strained in order to remove hair, pieces of flesh or other coarse ingredients, and is then put into tubes and sold as "pure glycerinated calf lymph."

Vaccine History Mixed

"Now," continues Dr. Hadwen, "what is the source of the vaccine virus which is rubbed into the incisions in the calf's abdomen? That question has been asked in the House of Commons times out of number, but no satisfactory answer has ever been given."

"Nobody knows what vaccine is. Its history is a very mixed one. Many and various animals have been called into requisition to serve as the media of its cultivation."

"At one time some pulp was taken from vesicles found on a smallpox corpse. This was declared by Dr. Monckton Copeman of the local government board to be the most satisfactory material. The smallpox pulp was mixed with glycerine in the usual way, inoculated into monkeys, then into calves and finally into children."

"Is it any wonder that the riddle of the pedigree of vaccine lymph is too much even for a Whitehall bureaucrat to solve? Let us not forget that the vaccination theory and process form the foundation of every

inoculation progress since." Quoting further from "The Medicine Man."

Turkish Women's Theory

"The scientific theory underlying serum therapy goes back to the year 1721, when Lady Wortley Montague started the English public with the information that old women in Turkey prevented smallpox in adult life by giving smallpox to babies!"

"By following her ladyship's advice smallpox was increased considerably in this country, and thus Edward Jenner was afforded his opportunity for introducing the legend of the Gloucestershire dairymaid, namely, that the (non-infectious) cow-pox would prevent smallpox, inasmuch as cow-pox of the cow."

"The theory of Jenner, therefore, was the same as that of the old Turkish woman, viz: Forestall the natural contraction of the disease by causing the same disease artificially."

"Pasteur, the French chemist, looked upon Jenner as a great scientific hero, and set about planning how he could apply this theory to other diseases than that of smallpox. The difficulty lay in devising the means by which other diseases could be conveyed into the system in a similarly simple manner. This difficulty was ultimately overcome by the invention of the germ theory of disease, which is, that every disease is originated by an atmospheric germ, or, in other words, a germ is a disease and a disease is a germ."

None Ever Discovered

"Pasteur thereupon proposed to prevent each particular disease by inoculating persons with the germ of that disease—if he could find it. It never seems to have occurred to him that no germs of either smallpox or cow-pox had ever been discovered."

"Serum therapy and vaccine therapy are therefore based upon the Jenner-Pasteurian idea that in order to prevent a disease (which we may never contract) the disease itself must be given by means of its germ, under the mistaken idea that the same disease is never contracted a second time."

"The method of manufacture of diphtheria anti-toxin furnishes a classical example of the manufacture of all the serums used in the modern anti-plague serum, anti-tetanus serum, Scavo's anthrax serum, anti-snake venom serum, anti-pneumococcus serum, anti-meningitis serum, etc. In most of the preparations, a horse is used as the medium for obtaining the serum, but for the preparation of anthrax serum Scavo uses a donkey, and for that of anti-plague serum Haffkine usually uses a goat."

Blood Poisoning Process

"A portion of the membranous excretion which appears upon the throat of a patient suffering from diphtheria is first extracted therefrom. It is necessary that it should contain the diphtheria bacillus, for many diphtheria throats contain no diphtheria bacillus at all."

"This excretion is then transferred to a special beef broth, which is kept at a certain even temperature in an incubator for ten to fourteen days, until the germs multiply millions-fold and the beef broth becomes alive with them."

"It is recommended that the meat which is used for making the broth should be kept for some days until incipient putrefaction has taken place."

"The broth is then filtered, and the filtrate is employed for injecting into horses under the skin. The injections are administered twice a week in gradually increasing doses for a period of five or six months until the dose ultimately reaches as much as a pint to a pint and a half."

Dead or Immune

"At first the injections give rise to a considerable constitutional disturbance—as might be expected in such a blood-poisoning process. The animal's temperature rises, it goes off its food, it may have diarrhoea and shivering fits, etc., but the injections are continued until the animal—if it does not succumb—ceases to react. It is then said to be immune, and its blood is supposed to contain an anti-toxin capable of neutralizing the toxin (i. e. poison) of diphtheria."

"The bleeding process then begins, usually on the third day after the last injection of the poisoned beef broth."

"The animal's head is firmly



NEW BLUFFS OF SCIENCE By Dr. W. J. Murphy, M. D.

Cortin Extract: A gland product for injection, is the latest patent agent put forth as the result of commercial vivisection (N. Y. American, Dec. 29, 1931). It is a medical pretense and it is regretful that the aid of the medical fraternity will be enlisted in the extension of its use.

Cortin is a meaningless term taken from the word cortex—that is, the outer structure of the adrenal glands from which it is made. Anatomically the adrenal gland—like similar anatomical structures—has a cortical and an inside or medullary part. As Cortin is a mess from the cortical part, it is called Cortin.

To put forth useless, biological products by extensive advertising, vivisection is pictured as forming the basis of varieties of "research" that have revealed the "merits" (?) of various pretend-ers of good to mankind.

Note the properties of Cortin. It can "produce restful sleep." "It causes a sense of happiness in over doses." "It gives increased strength." "Its use leads to better memory." "It relieves fatigue."

We shall hear much of this patent remedy. As the article says, it is not expensive, because it is made from the waste product of the abattoir that could be used for nothing else. How the medical profession can consider it other than a worthless product is beyond me.

In a recent newspaper article, infantile paralysis serum has been condemned as useless but

harmless. Cortin is useful and harmful. That is the difference.

The press has an article from London relative to the wonderful virtue of a "recently discovered" curative vaccine for tuberculosis.

"It is very simple in its composition." In that way it does not differ from all the previous useless and sometimes harmful "curative" vaccines which have been found to have been common garden types of medical fraud. "It contains no living tubercular organisms." In that way it differs from the Luebeck variety that contained sufficient active tubercular matter to have caused the death of many helpless German children, and for which crime heroic efforts are being made to save the vaccine peddlars responsible for the wanton wrong doing of vaccine-contamination.

Under the patronage of high sounding names and titles a campaign of propaganda has been commenced, expenses defrayed (in my opinion) by the makers and manufacturers who have the useless and perhaps harmful product to sell.

The "Professor," who has discovered the "vaccine" has declined one million dollars for the formula which I can give you for nothing. There is nothing new about it except the newspaper article that carries the "claims." Any one who holds out false hopes to the sick is a wrong-doer, and, when vivisection is used to bolster up these "claims," or these false hopes, the fraud is more contemptible.

All vaccines (tubercular or otherwise) are made from diseased matter, prepared in graduated form, and all are useless and harmful in each and every instance. And when you have read what I write, you will know as much as I do about tuberculosis, and as much as any one else can know.

Whenever tuberculosis settles in any tissue, the part invaded is destroyed and nothing can bring that part back to its normal state. If tubercular deposits appear in any tissue, they remain there and if not in sufficient amount to overwhelm the part, they remain encapsulated, and do no further

harm. Nature immediately begins a process of protection by walling off the tuberculosis lesions by the formation of adhesions.

In many, after death, old tubercular lesions are met with, in which this silent, healing process has taken place unknown to any one and never diagnosed during life. This condition is often met in the lymphatic glands of the abdomen and liver.

The lung is a favorite place for tuberculosis to locate. We can aid nature to wall off these tuberculosis areas by the formation of adhesions that envelop the tubercular matter; we can buoy up the general health while this process is going on; we can allay the racking cough while the invaded tissues are undergoing transformation; and we can take the necessary steps to confine the invading disease to the tissue involved. Then, we have done all we, or any one else can do, to help the body survive.

This can not be done by the injection of vaccines or serums. Only harm can come of their use. I want you to know that in the successful treatment of tuberculosis we must work with nature that is exerting her best to build up and to furnish the resistance so necessary.

All forms of tuberculosis can be overcome, no matter of how long standing. There is no body—helpless with the disease—to whom I cannot hold out hope and cheer, if we both work with nature and she is allowed her own way. We must keep away all serums and vaccines. We must bring back strength and hope. We must ally physical distress, and, along these lines, tuberculosis is a curable ailment from which many have gotten well.

SENSE VS. CENTS

"A Southern city," relates a Nassau nurse, "recently erected a monument to the old-fashioned general practitioner, who dosed everything from pip to pneumonia. Did these old-timers," she questions the Brooklyn Times, "understand the treatments they tackled?" "Maybe not," defended the editor, "but they didn't soak you \$10 for sending you to somebody who did."

TWO DOLLARS PLEASE!

Patient: "What shall I do for insomnia, doctor?"
Doctor: "Every evening keep repeating to yourself, 'I am a night watchman.'"

Hemorrhoids Varicose Veins Leg Ulcers

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NEW NEUTRON IS PART OF AN ATOM

Those fire-breathing dragons you have read about. Do they really exist? Dr. William Beebe, noted deep-sea explorer of New York, is leading a scientific expedition in search of these strange sea monsters in the Atlantic depths off the Bermuda Islands this summer. In making the announcement of the forthcoming expedition Dr. Beebe revealed that a similar expedition last summer saw "slimy huge shapes that came floating up from the depths. We have already found creatures that answer all the descriptions of medieval dragons. These things shoot a luminous substance out of their mouths like squids shoot their ink; they are covered with spines and are altogether fearsome."



A letter request to Dubuque Company of Jehovah's Witnesses, Box 169, Dubuque, Iowa, will bring you free of charge, a booklet which should give you genuine pleasure and satisfaction.

Weekly Story

WEDDING CAKE

By Lilliane Mitchell

It took just half of Uncle Harvey's birthday check to make the final payment on Lorna's fur coat. "I'll take it right along with me, if you please," Lorna told the clerk breathlessly.

"There won't be time tonight to have the buttons adjusted and make the alteration about the collar," the clerk answered. "I'll have it done the first thing in the morning and it will be delivered by noon. O. K.?"

Out in the street again, Lorna shivered in her thin "between seasons" suit. It was, she considered, high time to wear that fur coat.

"I should think you'd be frozen to death," said Alice Mayne, who worked in the same office. "I'm chilly even with my fur coat."

Lorna was staring at an apple seller on the corner. His coat collar was turned up, his wrists were red. Alice repeated her remark sharply.

Lorna nodded. "I am cold," she admitted. "And some way, being cold myself, I see that other people are—are you know—uncomfortable too. You know, Alice, I'm going to take the other half of my gift and—er—" she faltered under Alice's cold eyes.

"Hand it to that apple man, I suppose," finished Alice.

"Well, no, not exactly," said Lorna. "You see, I'm going to get it changed into half dollars and—well, sort of spread it around where it looks as if it'll do the most good."

Alice shrugged. "Oh, come along home, do. It's too cold to stand mooning around here in the street. It's as cold as mid-winter already."

Lorna shook her head. "You go home if you like. I'd rather you'd stay with me and see who gets the 50-cent pieces. But I'm going to do it now the way the little framed motto over Mr. Glenning's desk says."

"Then I'm going home," Alice remarked firmly. "I wouldn't mind if it were a warm evening, but on a night like this—"

"But don't you see," began Lorna, "it's on a cold night like this that poor people will enjoy a cup of coffee and a doughnut—"

Lorna was talking to thin air now. Alice had hurried off into the downtown crowds toward the bus.

With her jacket pocket filled with half dollars Lorna went back to the apple man. It was apparently his largest sale of the day to judge by the happy expression on his face.

"I—I can't carry the apples, you see," said Lorna. "Will you give them to children—children who pass by here?"

Outside a large department store where girl clerks were coming out in twos and threes, Lorna paused. There seemed to be no one asking for money. For all of that Lorna saw with sympathetic eyes that there were several who looked as if a cup of hot coffee would be more than acceptable.

Against an electric light pole leaned a tall young fellow with thin cheeks. Hands thrust deeply into a shabby coat sweater, he stood there regarding the girls who came out of the shop. He asked nothing. He merely looked.

"Here," said Lorna impulsively. She saw that he could hardly believe his eyes when she handed him the half dollar. He stared at it and back at her. He said nothing for a moment. Then a flush ran up into his face.

"Bu—but," he murmured. "I—that's too much, really—"

"It's nothing," she replied as she started to walk along past him.

"But, please—won't you wait—" he said, hesitatingly. "I—won't you at least let me treat with it to, say, coffee and doughnuts? My treat, you know," he told her with an apparent effort at gayety.

"... last payment ... fur coat ... birthday gift ... apple man," she found herself telling him. "... they asked me for a contribution ... times hard on lot of people ... asked me for \$1,000 ... I wanted to see for myself ... I'll double it now I've met—you," he ended softly.

And somehow or other as they ate the doughnuts Lorna thought she was eating—wedding cake!

In order to join the great silent majority, a man must either die or get married.

It takes a strong-minded woman to hold her tongue.

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5935	Green House, Ia.	40,000
5936	Grocery, Meats, Ia.	3,250
5937	Farm Implements, Ia.	15,000
5347	Telephone System, Ia.	27,000
5348	General Store, Ia.	1,200
5349	Cafe, Ia.	3,500
5350	Ford Agcy. Garage, Ia.	9,000
5381	Feed Mill, Ia.	3,250
5383	Gen. Store, Ia.	7,000
5384	Fill Sta., Ia.	12,000
5385	Garage and etc., Ia.	7,500

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U. S. Receipts In Income Tax Slump

WASHINGTON—Income tax collections for March 28 were \$680,572, compared with \$1,624,446 for the same day of last year. The day's receipts brought the total for the month to \$191,304,729, against \$330,741,438 last year. Income tax collections for the fiscal year since July 1 amounted to \$848,426,071, compared with \$1,502,172,462 last year. On March 28 the government had a deficit of \$1,852,342,161.

These ducks come into the Mississippi Valley early in the spring of the year. Can usually be identified at a distance by the absence of any dark areas, and when flying by the whiteness of the underparts. Baldpates are common and well known birds throughout North America, where they are known by a great variety of names, most of which refer to the bald appearance of the top of the head, owing to the white feathers.

Their food consists of mollusks, insects, grain, and tender shoots of grass.

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Odorless Skunks

The much maligned polecat, mephitis mephitis, to give his scientific name, is on the way to losing its one claim to notoriety. Thanks to intensive breeding experiments, the odorless skunk has come to stay. Not only has careful breeding, supplemented by veterinary surgery, removed the objectionable feature of closed companionship with the wood "pussy," but the animals also are stripeless. Although experiments are not fully concluded, it is felt that these hygienic polecats have reached a stage of development where they may be offered to the world's fur market.

Do you know what a pessimist is? A man who thinks everybody as nasty as himself and hates them for it.—Shaw.

Ducks, Greatest Travelers, Expert Flyers And Divers

Ducks are expert flyers, swimmers, and divers. Their "quack" language is known the world over. Nature has made them waterproof. Over a mile a minute is the wild duck's speed record for short flights. Only recently the flying speed of different types was found to vary as much as 32 miles an hour, according to scientists at the Massachusetts state college. Most wild ducks are said to fly at a speed of approximately 40 miles an hour, with pintails clocked at 55 and 60, and a canvasback was found to have a top speed of 75 miles per hour.

Nature has been exceedingly generous in clothing the duck. In addition to a coat of closely packed feathers, she has provided them with an inner dress of thick down that protects them from both wet and cold.

A special spring shedding of the feathers provides a soft lining for the nest-home. The web feet are set in the best position for swimming; this, however, has the disadvantage of bringing the legs so far back on the long body that the bird walks with an awkward waddle.

The male bird, called the "drake," has showy plumage, as is the case in practically all game birds, while the female duck generally wears feathers of dull brown and buff. Wild ducks feed on insects, small water creatures, grass, roots and seeds. They nest in trees or in marshy grounds.

There are 125 wild species found in all parts of the world, except the Antarctic continent. They are of two classes—the sea-ducks and the pond ducks.

The distinction is one mainly of habit and food, though there is also this difference in structure—in the pond and river species no webbing connects the hind toe with the foot, while in sea-ducks the hind toe also has the lobe or web.

The Mallard

Of the river ducks, the mallard is the most important. This species is abundant over most of the Northern Hemisphere, and from time immemorial has furnished mankind with appetizing food. It is the chief water fowl of most game preserves, in some of which 10,000 birds, or more, are reared annually. During the winter and spring, the drake wears a head-dress of glossy green with purple lights; his back is grayish-brown, while his wings, of the same color, are banded with greenish-purple and white. The under feathers are a lighter brown-gray. During the summer his dress is a dusky brown, much the

same as that of his mate.

The Teal

The teal is the bantam of the family, but it holds the flying record.

Shoveler, or spoon-bill, is the name given to a species whose great clumsy bill gives the bird a topheavy appearance. Around the edge the bill is furnished with a set of fringed bristles, which act as a sieve through which mud and water run out, leaving the food within.

The Wood-Duck

The wood-duck is one of the most richly dressed birds of the U. S. The drakes are green, blue and purple, with white streaks above the red, yellow and white below. The females are brown above and yellowish brown beneath. Both duck and drake have long full crests, narrow bills, and the long soft broad tail feathers. These birds build in hollow trees, sometimes forty feet from the ground and a mile from the water. When ready to leave the nest, the babies are encouraged to parachute to the ground and then the family party wends its way to the nearest water.

The Canvasback

This is a sea-duck and is the bird that made the Chesapeake Bay famous. It is considered a great luxury and is becoming more and more scarce in the Mississippi Valley region. Its flesh is the best when it has been feeding on wild celery or wappato, a bulblike root which it finds in the far West. The name canvasback was given because of the grayish feathers of its back and sides are so compact as to resemble coarse canvas. It is a hardy bird and on its autumn migration reaches the United States late in October. It sometimes remains in the Great Lakes region until driven out by ice. They dive in reedy waters for the roots on which they feed.

The Redhead

Very closely related and equally good as food is the redhead. It is smaller than the canvasback and has more black in its plumage. The redhead is found on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts. These ducks are also becoming more and more scarce in the Mississippi Valley. These ducks dive and swim with great agility. They feed largely upon water plants and mollusks which they get from the bottom of the ponds, or along the shores of lakes and rivers. They breed very abundantly in the sloughs of the prairies in the Northwest.

Baldpate; American Widgeon

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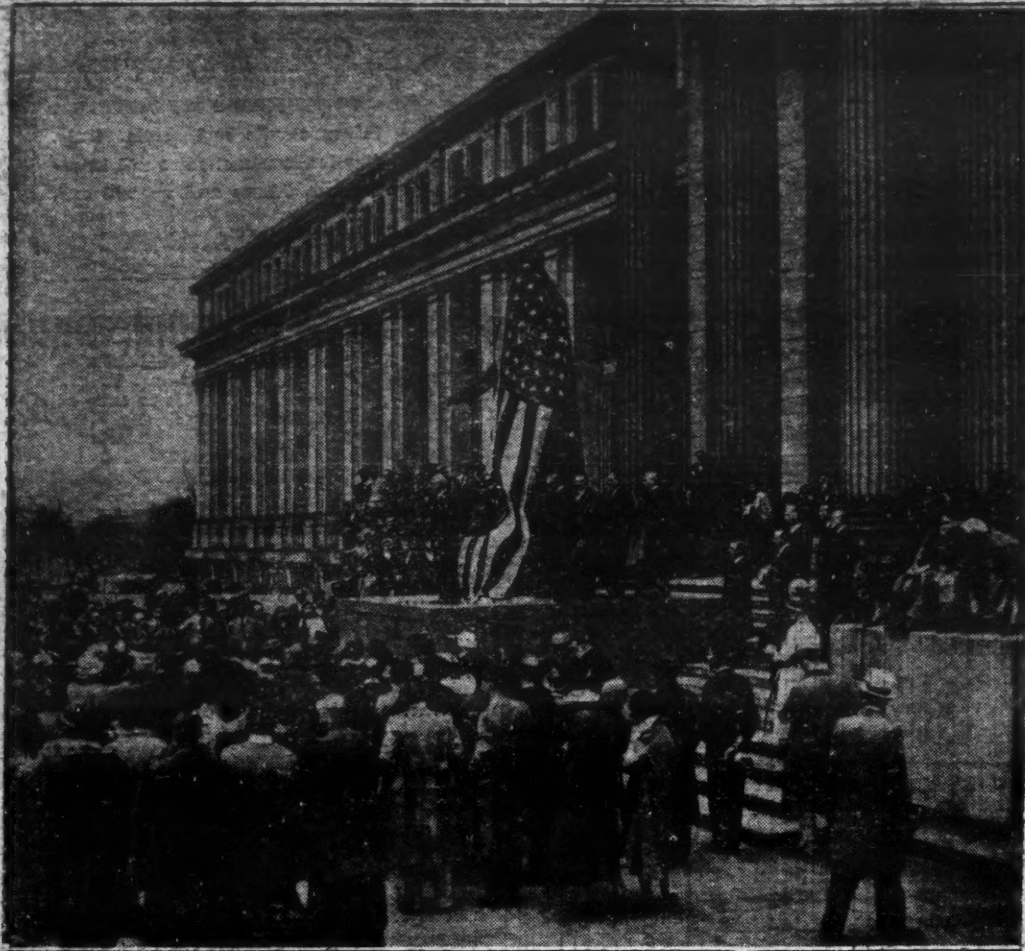
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Unveil Large Statue Of Washington In Capital



(Acme Photo)

A general view of the crowd watching Senator Simeon Fess of Ohio unveil large statue of George Washington at National museum in the capital as part of George Washington Bi-centennial celebration.

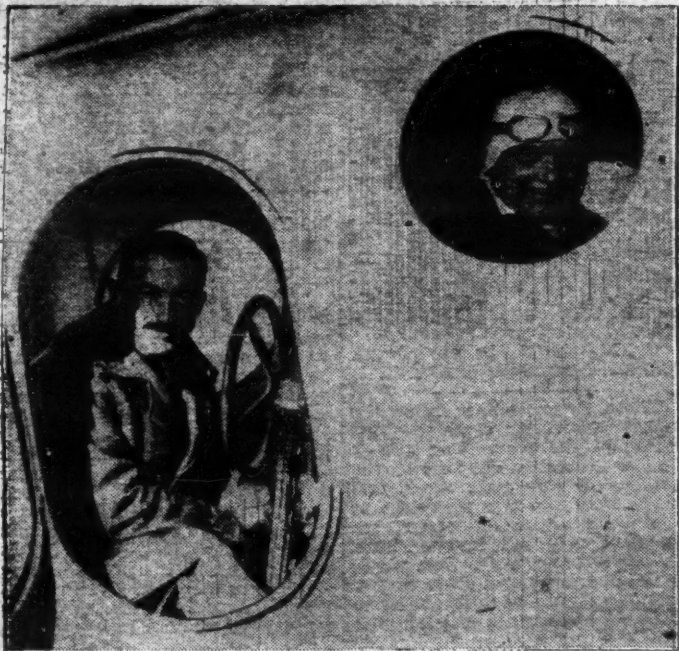
Airplane Takes A Nose Dive



(Acme Photo)

Raising machine in which Ensign Elliott Parrish capsized when forced to land in Los Angeles harbor after his plane and that of Ensign Clayton C. Marcy brushed wings. Marcy landed without an accident, but Parrish's machine was damaged and he had to be pulled out of the water.

Set New Sustained Flight Record



(Acme Photo)

The French aviators, Lucien Bousoutrot (left) and Emil Rossi (right), who set a new record for sustained flight over a closed circuit at Oran, Algeria, on Saturday when they landed after flying 10,600 kilometers (6,582.6 miles) in 14 hours and 43 minutes. The former record, 10,373 kilometers, was established by Joseph Lebriz and Marcel Doret last June.

Ranch Owner Postpones Auction By Shooting



(Acme Photo)

Prospective purchasers inspecting goods on the "101" ranch near Marland, Okla., a few hours before it was to go under the hammer. Shortly after the picture was taken Col. Zack Miller, the owner, postponed the auction by shooting at representatives of the receiver.

Washington Police Battle Communists



Scene in Washington, D. C., last Saturday when police battled mob of communists attempting to stage demonstration in front of Japanese consulate. The police dispersed the rioters and arrested the leaders. The communists carried banners assailing "Japanese imperialism."

Chicago Woman Inherits \$7,000,000



Mrs. Anna C. Zeller of Chicago, wife of a former U. S. customs agent, announced that she had been notified by her attorney in Brisbane, Australia, that she and a cousin living in New York are the only valid claimants left to the estate of James Kelly, valued at between \$7,000,000 and \$10,000,000.

Kelly, it was said, died about 1897. He had purchased vast acreages in Australia which developed into important mining properties. His will left his entire property to Mary Shields Kelly, wife of his brother Michael. Mrs. Zeller and her cousin, Roy Paulus, of New York, are granddaughters of Mrs. Kelly.

Mrs. Anna C. Zeller and her son, Charles Zeller Jr., are shown above reading cablegram from attorney notifying Mrs. Zeller of legacy.

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